

No. 2834

DECEMBER 30, 1909

PRICE 10 CENTS

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED



ON THE WINGS OF THE NEW YEAR.

DRAWN FOR LESLIE'S WEEKLY BY CHARLES SARPA.

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We GUARANTEE the EDITION ORDER of this issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY to be 222,125 copies.



Yes, friend,

# BLATZ

MILWAUKEE

Is the Finest  
BEER  
Ever Brewed

Ask for it at the Club, Cafe or Buffet.  
Insist on "Blatz"

Correspondence invited direct

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

### No Back-room Politics.

By Governor Charles E. Hughes, of New York.

I DO NOT decry political leadership. You might as well stand at the sea-shore and tell the waves to stand still as to expect the abolishment of leadership. But a leader should never be allowed to become a boss. He ought to be saved from himself. And the best way I know of doing this is to let him come to his party and have a showdown. And then let his party tell him what it thinks of him. It is American to stand that test. It might as well be understood that everything cannot be done in

a back room, and it is best for the leaders themselves that something be done in the open. The people desiring the honorable and straightforward things in this country are, I am convinced, in the majority. No one at any time ought to own a candidate. But I say earnestly that if you would have men in the Legislature bound to no man or little coterie of men, then you have got to give them their title direct from the people. We would put party leadership where it belongs. We are simply trying to get the voters of each party in control of that party's affairs. This is making each party stronger.

## Does the American Home Realize How

it is being served by the American periodical? How every month there is brought to the library table the best stories by the best story tellers, the most interesting achievements of men and women who are doing interesting things, the finest illustrations of living artists and the best reproductions of the famous paintings of the past? It is a simple fact to say that the modern magazine brings the home into the mighty sweep of progress, keeping it in touch with all the movements and forces of the time, with the fiction and art and letters of the world, with scientific discoveries in all fields, with political discussion from the standpoint of courageous independence—indeed, what is there of wholesome human interest, that is not, soon or late, borne on its pages? And all is borne on pages that are kept so scrupulously clean that there is never even thought of censorship before they go direct to family reading.

### Many Millions of these Magazines

go into homes every month where they are read with deep appreciation of their quality and interest and character. The best way of being sure of these periodicals is to subscribe for them by the year.

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The American Magazine.....\$1.50	Good Housekeeping, until February 1, 1910.....\$1.00	McClure's Magazine.....\$1.50
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May we ask if your home is on the list of these great periodicals? You can order any or all of these periodicals direct from us at the regular subscription rates—and we have a circular we shall be glad to send you, showing how savings can be made by ordering magazines in various groups.

If interested in beautiful art prints, we shall be glad to send handsome circular on request.

**LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY**  
225 Fifth Avenue - - - New York

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



CRUSTY UNCLE (who is weary of being asked again and again for pecuniary assistance)—"Why the dickens don't you go home to your father and get him to kill the fatted calf?"

YOUNG HARD-UP—"He'd be a jolly sight more likely to kill the prodigal son."

### Crowding Him.

When a man says that his conscience requires him to make full restitution, it may be taken as true that the law is about to require the same thing.



### "SHELL OUT."

Portrait of a player about to miss the last ball.

### Mistaken in Order.

"Ma'am, here's a man at the door with a parcel for you."  
"What is it, Bridget?"  
"It's a fish, ma'am, and it's marked C. O. D."  
"Then make the man take it straight back to the dealer. I ordered trout."



THE MAN WITH THE GUN—"Most extraordinary! I've shot him more than nine times, but it doesn't stop his screeching!"

STYLE  
NEATNESS  
COMFORT  
THE IMPROVED  
**BOSTON GARTER**

The Name is stamped on every loop—Be sure it's there

THE *Velvet Grip* CUSHION BUTTON  
**CLASP**

LIES FLAT TO THE LEG—NEVER SLIPS, TEARS, NOR UNFASTENS

Worn All Over The World

Sample pair, Silk 50c., Cotton 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

GEORGE FROST CO.  
Boston, Mass.

INSIST ON HAVING THE GENUINE  
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES

TOWER'S PATENT ROUND END  
**ANTISEPTIC TOOTH PICKS**

Physicians and dentists recommend toothpicks as protection against dental decay. Our patent aromatic antiseptic picks are the best made. They preserve the teeth, sweeten the breath and increase the flow of saliva. Flavors are cinnamon, sassafras and peppermint. Full size box sent for 15c. postage and coupon below. We are the largest manufacturers of toothpicks in the country.

**CUTTER TOWER CO., 184 Summer St., Boston, Mass.**

Correspondence invited with dealers, hotel men, dentists and physicians.

We want dealers and agents everywhere. Agents are making from \$3 to \$10 a day.

CUTTER TOWER CO., 184 Summer St., Boston, Mass.  
Enclosed find 15c. for which please send me one box of 300 Aromatic Antiseptic Toothpicks.....Lawyer.

My grocer's name is.....  
My druggist's name is.....  
Yours truly (Name)  
(Address)

## BOOK LOVERS

By W. B. King.



Copyright, 1909, by Leslie-Judge Co.

Hundreds of books about, but they must needs look **together** at one. We've all been there. And that's why this sentimental sepia print, 12x16, and costing 50 cents, will find a place in your book-corner.

Other prints from 25c to \$1.00. **New Print Circular for 2 cents. Complete Catalogue for 10 Cents.**

**LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY**  
225 Fifth Avenue New York

**HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS**

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label. Get "Improved," no tacks required.

Wood Rollers Tin Rollers

FOR MEN OF BRAINS  
**Cortez CIGARS**  
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

### Very Rude.

"Going to call on your new neighbors next door?"  
"Not I. They insulted me the day they moved in."  
"As to how?"  
"Asked me to occupy a sofa on the sidewalk. Said they feared I couldn't get a good view from behind the blinds."



# LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Cable Address, "Judgark." Telephone, 6632 Madison Square.

"In God We Trust."

Published by LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY  
Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, N. Y.  
John A. Sleicher, President. F. W. Schneider, Secretary. Arthur Terry, Treasurer.

Vol. CIX.

Thursday, December 30, 1909

No. 2834

## Looking Forward in 1910.

THE MYTHICAL Janus, from whom our first month takes its name, had two faces, and with equal ease looked east and west. To balance up the old year's account, there must needs be the backward glance. But the opening year is peculiarly the time to "front face." Look back, if you will, on the last day of the old year; but on the first day of the new, fix your gaze on the future. Of all the gods, Janus alone could look in both directions—a parable of the relative importance of facing forward. Bound up with the forward look are optimism and hope. "Happy New Year!" is our greeting, however sad the old year may have been.

If we are to make the most of 1910, we must enter it saying, This is to be the best year in the history of the world and of my own life as well. Wilkins Micawber is no patron saint of prosperity, but if all discouraged people start the new year in high hope that something is going to "turn up," they will help to turn something up before many weeks. Robert Louis Stevenson's "happy thought" for children is not without interest to older folk:

The world is so full of a number of things,  
I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings.

Was ever the world more full of things than now? Is it not enough to make one happy, simply to live in these wondrous days? The globe has been made small by the ease with which men girdle it and the rapidity with which one part converses with the rest. The races are becoming better acquainted than ever before in all history. Secret forces of earth and air hear the voice of man and obey, and the end is not yet. Keeping step with all material advance is a sense of mutual interest, binding more closely all grades and classes of society—a growing unity of the race. In our own fair land a steadily rising average of civic and commercial and social righteousness is a sign of the times. No, the millennium has not dawned; but, taking it all in all, it has never before been so near.

Besides being "out of joint with the times," the pessimist, continually harking back to the good old days, is lame in his history. According to history, the last days are best. To be forever talking of the good old days is a slander on the present. Anyway, this is our day, and it is a good enough day to fire any man with enthusiasm as he fronts the new year. In this mood of optimism, we wish all a Happy and Prosperous New Year. May it be the best yet, in business and philanthropy, in religion and education, in international and social progress and peace!

## 1910 in Latin-America.

IN MOST of the countries of Latin-America 1910 will be a very interesting year. It will be the centennial of the risings which resulted in their ultimate separation from Spain and their birth as independent nations. In all those countries celebrations of the events will take place. On September 15th, 1810, Don Miguel Hidalgo, a priest, raised the banner of revolt in Mexico, and, though he failed and independence did not come until several years later, on that day in 1910 that country will begin its observance of the centenary. In Argentina and other parts of the Spanish domain on this continent, the risings took place earlier or later in 1810, and thus the dates of the coming celebrations will vary.

There was a special reason for the insurrections which started in and around 1810 in Spain's American colonies. Bonaparte deposed Ferdinand VII. in 1808 and placed Joseph Bonaparte on the throne at Madrid. The war in Spain which resulted gave the colonies an opportunity to shake off the yoke of that country, and, after a long struggle, they succeeded. Brazil belonged to Portugal, but Brazil, too, was affected by the revolutionary sentiment, and, years later, became independent. The example of the United States a third of a century earlier gave all those countries their impulse toward independence, and all of them except Brazil, taking the United States as a model, became republics. Brazil retained the monarchical form of government until 1889, when, on the deposition of Dom Pedro II., she, too, became a republic. An act of Congress signed by President Monroe on May 4th, 1822, established diplomatic intercourse with the new countries, which meant their formal recognition by us. Thus the United States stood sponsor for them and introduced them into the family of nations. England and all the other Powers followed our lead in recognizing their independent status.

Practically speaking, the existence of all the Spanish-American states as independent nations dates from 1822. In 1823 the United States rendered them another service when Monroe, in his message to Congress of that year, issued his hands-off-the-American-continent warning, his manifesto being directed against the Holy Alliance—Russia, Prussia, Austria and the France of the restored Bourbons. And the warning was heeded. Their plot to parti-

tion Mexico and Central and South America among themselves, as Africa has been partitioned off in our day, was halted summarily and permanently. When Appomattox freed our hands, Seward, the Secretary of State under President Johnson, ordered Louis Napoleon to take his troops out of Mexico, and he complied promptly. Then the usurper Maximilian, whom he had placed upon the throne in the middle of our Civil War, was captured and executed by the Mexicans, and their country resumed its independence. In 1895 Cleveland stopped England's encroachments on Venezuela and compelled the submission of the controversy between them to arbitration. Roosevelt, in 1903, stayed the hands of Germany, England and Italy when they were about to attack Venezuela, and arbitration saved the latter country.

All those events—those of 1822, 1823, 1866, 1895 and 1903—will undoubtedly be celebrated by Mexico and all the rest of the Latin-American republics when their centenaries arrive. In the meantime the United States will be a participant in all the centennial observances of 1910, and the place which will be assigned to her at the council board in all of them will be the head of the table.

## Secretary Knox's Work.

THEORETICALLY the Secretary of State is the most important member of the Cabinet, and in most cases the fact coincides with the theory. This is emphatically true of the present day. Yet, alone of all the members of the Cabinet, the head of the State Department makes no annual report. He frequently makes special reports, suggested by the President or asked for by Congress; but these deal with single questions usually. Unlike the men who are in control of the treasury, of the army, of the navy and of the other portfolios of the executive branch of the government, the official who is often called the American "premier" never, in any document which is given to the public, makes a survey of the work of his office for the twelve months. The President makes this recital for him.

A third of Mr. Taft's recent message was devoted to the country's foreign relations. These touched not only most of the nations of the Western Hemisphere, but many of those of Europe and Asia. Africa, too, as seen by the paragraphs devoted to the Congo Free State, to Liberia and to other localities, was dealt with. Problems of far East and of near East were commented upon. All the continents and the islands of the sea came in for mention in the message, in one aspect or another. This is a tribute to the rapidly broadening foreign interests and activities of the United States. This portion of the message was a summary of the work which had been done by the State Department. So far as regards all of it since March 4th last, it was the work of Secretary Knox. And the work was well done. But Mr. Taft, and not Mr. Knox, was commissioned to tell the country about it. In justice to both the President and the Secretary, the latter should be allowed to tell this himself. Thus the President's labors would be lightened, his message would be shortened to the extent of several newspaper columns, and would be read by more persons. At the same time, the doings of our foreign secretary, as related separately by himself, would be read by those who have a concern in world politics, and the man who dealt with them would receive the credit which he earned.

In the interest of President, Secretary and people, LESLIE'S WEEKLY suggests that Congress should provide that annual reports should hereafter be made by the Secretary of State.

## Effect of Libraries on Circulation.

A VALUED subscriber in Portland, Ore., says, "I read LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the Y. M. C. A., and I believe it is read more than any other two magazines." It would be interesting if any one could calculate how many readers of the leading publications now found on the tables of all the libraries, Y. M. C. A.'s and other reading-rooms were formerly subscribers on their own account. So many reading-rooms have been opened in late years, and their membership has been so largely increased, that the number of persons who read a popular publication is no longer indicated by the naked figures of its circulation. One copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY in a Y. M. C. A. reading-room in a Western city was looked over every week by over five hundred persons. This was the estimate of a careful and observant manager.

Some magazines have noticed in the past few years a diminution of their news-stand sales. Is this not in part accounted for by the fact that their former subscribers now look over the publications in reading-rooms? Shrewd advertisers no longer regard circulation as the sole factor to be considered. They bear in mind, also, the popularity of the publication and judge of its value by the number of readers it is known to have. They realize that the

penny newspaper is glanced over and thrown away, while a ten-cent publication, whether on the library table or in the household, passes under the scrutiny of many eyes. The edition order of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, for instance, is guaranteed to be over 220,000 copies a week, and at a low estimate each copy is read or looked over by at least five persons, which means 1,100,000 readers. Some of our subscribers have written us that their copies are read by from ten to fifty persons each week, and we have no doubt that the average of five readers a copy is too small.

## The Plain Truth.

TALKING about trust-busting and the iniquities of monopolies and combinations, what shall be said of the farmers of Kentucky and adjoining States who have formed a pool not to sell their tobacco, or permit any one else to sell it, excepting at a stipulated price? A dispatch the other day reported that a wealthy tobacco raiser had been seized by the night-riders and whipped almost to death until he agreed to pool his tobacco. The following morning he joined the pool. Though he recognized his brutal assailants, he is afraid to divulge their names for fear of assassination. Does the anti-trust law reach this case? If not, why not?

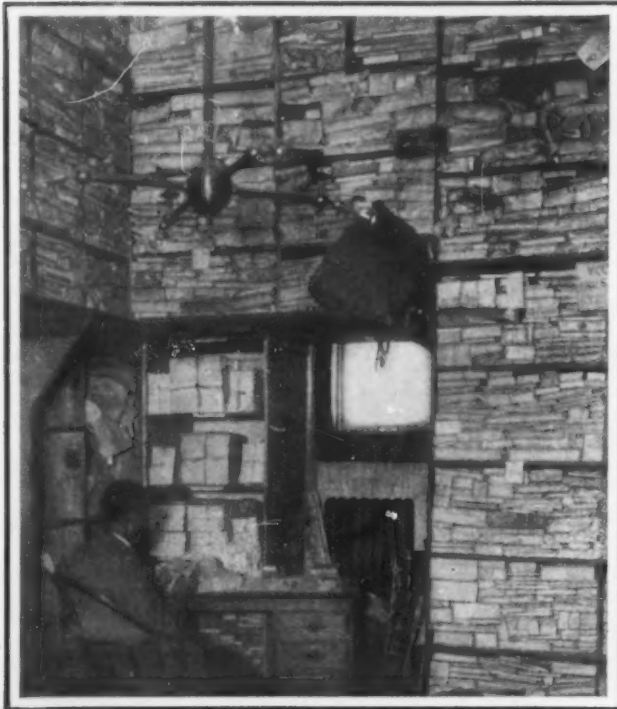
PURE FOOD, what crimes are committed in thy name! A Cornell professor, an officer of the New York State Dairymen's Association, warns Congress against a plot of the oleomargarine makers, and wants every friend of pure food to rally. The professor is worried for fear that oleomargarine may be colored to resemble butter. The New York Times suggests that if it is wrong to color oleomargarine, it is just as wrong to color butter. Under the law as it stands, oleomargarine can only be sold under its own name, and the Times thinks that if any one wants to buy oleomargarine, whether colored or not, he should be able to get it. It pertinently adds that "People with short purses cannot see why colored oleomargarine should be illegal and colored butter legal, particularly as the matter used to give the required tinge is the same for both and entirely harmless." There is a lot of good sense in the pure-food law, but a lot of nonsense in the uses that some would put it to.

IT IS a great thing to be in touch with the whole world. Nothing pleases us more than to have appreciative letters from our subscribers. One who writes from Bellingham, Wash., says, "As one of your new subscribers I already have come to depend on your weekly for its reliable information, interesting pictures and general news. One is in touch with the whole world through the medium of your paper, and has the whole thing in a nutshell." This comes from a leading real estate, insurance and loan agent of Bellingham, and he says what many other readers, new and old, have said, particularly during the past year. A similar letter comes from a good American citizen who writes that he is spending his leisure hours at Billtown, N. S. He says, "I welcome your paper every time it comes. I gain knowledge from it. Your weekly lifts me up. I am an American citizen and I like to hear and read about our great nation." It is our aim to make LESLIE'S WEEKLY so clean, wholesome, interesting and attractive that it will be an educational factor in every home it reaches. Good as it is, we are planning to make it, in the coming year, much more useful, instructive and entertaining, and all along right lines. With the next issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY it opens its new volume and celebrates its fifty-fifth anniversary.

WE FIND one decided inconsistency in the message of President Taft, and only one. He makes an earnest appeal for a subsidy for American ships, on the ground that it will add to our commercial welfare. He defends the tariff on imported goods, because he believes that protection has built up American industries. Curiously enough, he takes the short-sighted view that the low rate of postage known as the second-class rate, given to the newspapers and magazines, should be discontinued, because apparently it does not pay. The President overlooks the fact that the free circulation of little weekly papers in their respective counties and the low rate of postage on newspapers and magazines have wonderfully facilitated the distribution of periodicals throughout the United States, and thus distributed advertisements that have been one of the principal factors in increasing postal revenues. It is said that a mail-order house, from a single advertisement in one publication, received over 25,000 letters, each mailed with a two-cent stamp. In other words, this one advertisement contributed \$500 to the post-office revenues. It will be the duty of the periodicals of the country to make their position clear in this matter, for if the President's statement remains uncontradicted, it will be regarded as unassailable.

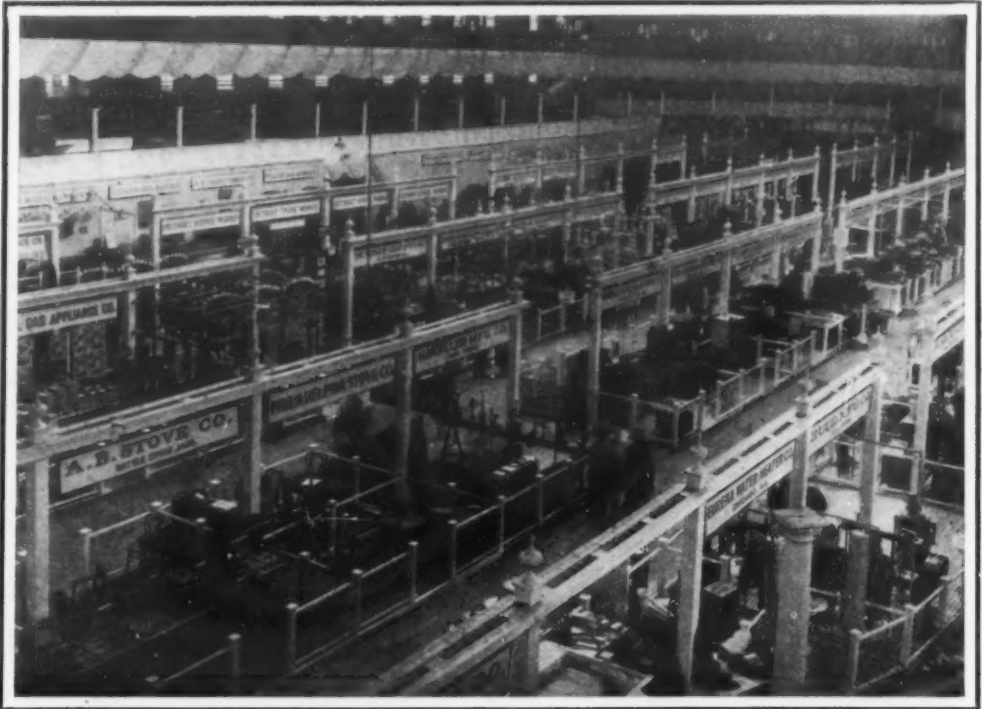


# Interesting Side Lights on the World's Work



WHERE THE LOST MAIL GOES.

Curious room in the post-office building at Washington, D. C., where packages are prepared for the dead-letter auction sale. This auction is held every year in December, and is continued until all unclaimed packages are sold. About eight thousand bundles will be disposed of this month.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.



SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL GAS ASSOCIATION AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

In general scope, it was the largest exhibition of its kind ever attempted in the world. The illumination of the garden was the most elaborate ever instituted with gas as an agent. The total candle power for lighting alone was 325,000. 12,500 cubic feet of gas were consumed an hour.

Blauvelt.

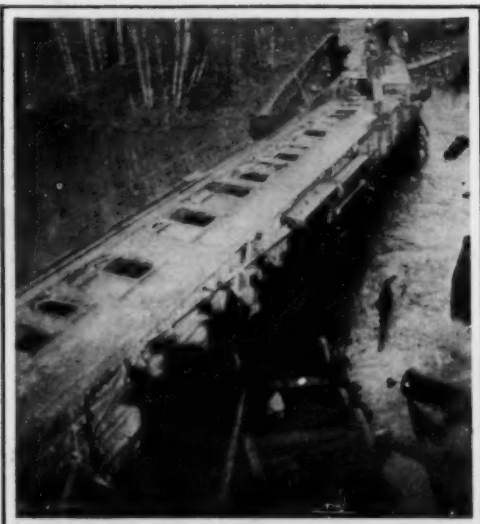


## THE KING IS DEAD, LONG LIVE THE KING!

THE PASSING OF KING LEOPOLD II. OF BELGIUM, AND THE COMING OF PRINCE ALBERT, HIS SUCCESSOR.

1, Princess Elizabeth, who will become Queen of Belgium, giving her two sons music lessons. 2, King Leopold's residence at Ostend. 3, Prince Albert, heir to the crown of Belgium. 4, Palais du Roy at Brussels, one of the most magnificent structures of its kind in the world. 5, King Leopold II. of Belgium whose death may lead to the establishment of a republic in his kingdom. 6, Baroness Vaughan, to whom it is reported King Leopold turned over a large part of his fortune before his death. The baroness also claims the throne for her son.

Great consternation was caused in Europe by the death of King Leopold II. on December 17th. After a long illness and a serious operation, the King's wasted body suddenly gave way and he died when the greatest hopes were held for his recovery. In the annals of Europe, Leopold II. will be remembered as the only monarch of recent times who openly and deliberately set himself to make money out of his position. His administration of the Congo Free State gained him his world-wide name for cruelty and ferociousness. Leopold was a great admirer of the United States, and it is said that the only photograph he allowed in his rooms was that of Theodore Roosevelt. There have been some rumors that there will be a bitter contest over the Belgian throne. The son of Baroness Vaughan, it is claimed, is the real heir. It is confidently believed, however, that Prince Albert will guide the destinies of Belgium. The reports that the kingdom may be made over into a republic are not received seriously.



THE NORFOLK SLEEPER BURIED IN THE RIVER AFTER IT LEFT THE TRESTLE.



RESCUE PARTIES SEARCHING FOR THE INJURED AFTER THE TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.



ONE OF THE BAGGAGE COACHES WHICH WAS SPLIT IN TWO.

## THE SOUTH'S FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, a passenger train on December 15th, bound South over the Southern Railway, jumped a trestle a few miles north of Greensboro, North Carolina. Eight persons were killed and many were injured. Two coaches and two sleepers fell a distance of twenty-five feet. The cause of the accident, it is reported, was a broken rail, due to a concealed defect.

Photographs by Quinn.



# People Talked About

THE Laird o' Skibo is a great admirer of the twenty-seventh President of the United States.



THE FAMOUS TAFT LAUGH.

Which Andrew Carnegie says is the secret of the President's success.

He thinks, however, that, though President Taft is a very able man, it is the famous Taft smile that has made him so popular with his countrymen. "He goes," says Mr. Carnegie, "from one place to another—and he just laughs." Mr. Carnegie is thoroughly in sympathy with the President's plan to break up the "solid South," and he says that the chief executive's recent trip into that section of the country has been of immense benefit. He thinks that the President's attitude on the negro question is commendable. "The first duty of every American citizen is to contribute what he can toward the uplift of the black race," says Mr. Carnegie; and he strongly advises Northern philanthropists to contribute to those institutions which work for the welfare of the negro.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, has a nineteen-year-old boy, Audrey Wilson, who is totally blind in the day, but can see like a cat at night. He can speed a bicycle where ordinary persons have to walk with caution, but in the day he gropes about, able only vaguely to distinguish any object and with no discrimination as to colors. He is quite a possum hunter. He can easily distinguish the animals in the trees without the aid of a lantern. Needless to say, young Wilson is in great demand by possum hunters.

DOWN in West Virginia a negro has for three administrations held a very important appointive post. J. C. Gilmer, State librarian, bears the distinction of being the only colored State official in the United States. He is a Virginian by birth and thirty-three years old. At an early age he went to West Virginia with his parents and was graduated from the city schools at Charlestown. After attending Storer College, at Harper's Ferry, he matriculated at the University of Pittsburgh in 1893. In his senior year he was elected editor-in-chief of his college magazine—an honor bestowed on few, if any, colored men in the larger institutions of learning. For four years he was an instructor in the West Virginia Colored Institute, the State school for the normal and industrial training of colored youths. Subsequently he became editor of the *Advocate*, a paper published by and for the negro people. It was while he was engaged in newspaper work that Governor Dawson realized his capabilities and appointed him State librarian.



J. C. GILMER,  
The only colored State official in the United States.  
Lyons & Cochrane.

HERE'S a record price for a birthplace. The three daughters of the late Patrick McCarthy have just bought their old home at Chicago for seven hundred thousand dollars. When the old homestead was first planted there, the land was worth two hundred dollars.

"IT IS easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to go to the kingdom of heaven." From time immemorial preachers in our great cities have been trying to explain away this text from the New Testament, or else to distort it to suit the wealthy members of their congregation. That is the opinion of the Rev. Dr. Oscar Hayward, a Baptist minister of New York. He says that the intellectual gymnastics of a preacher to save the rich man would be amusing if it were not so pathetic. And yet Dr. Hayward has a great deal of respect for some rich men. Here are his words: "Let us seek the bond of brotherhood. There is one man who can lead the way. That man is John D. Rockefeller. He has the brain of Caesar and unlimited moral influence." Dr. Hayward was born in North Carolina and he was educated at Lake Forest College. He studied law, and very early in life he was a publisher of a newspaper. As yet he had shown no inclination toward the ministry, but one day a revival swept through the community in which he was living. Its influence caused Dr. Hayward to seek the pulpit. He has filled many important pastorates in the South. He is now pastor of the Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant in New York, which probably has the largest interest-bearing fund



REV. OSCAR HAYWARD.  
He says that the clergy turn gymnasts to save the rich man, but thinks Rockefeller has the brain of a Caesar.  
Sarnly.

of any individual church of its denomination in the United States. His motto and the motto of his congregation is, "Christianity can best prove that it is divine by being humane."

THIS is the day of the young man at the top. James Freeman Curtis, of Boston, who was recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is only eight years out of Harvard. He is "just a little older than Alexander Hamilton" was when he became Secretary of the Treasury," as Secretary MacVeagh remarked when he informed Mr. Curtis of



JAMES F. CURTIS.  
As Assistant Secretary of the Treasury he will help Uncle Sam guard his pocketbook.—Boston Photo News Co.

his appointment. Mr. Curtis was born thirty-three years ago. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1901. He was captain of the college golf team and won the intercollegiate championship. After his graduation he practiced law in Boston. He served as assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts and as assistant district attorney of Suffolk County. He is unmarried. Secretary MacVeagh thinks his new man will prove an ideal acquisition to the department and that he will enter into the progressive spirit of the new administration.

WHEN it was announced that J. P. Morgan had purchased control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the State superintendent of insurance, W. H. Hotchkiss, had a personal interview with the new owner regarding his intentions. Mr. Morgan said that in acquiring control of this great and prosperous life-insurance company, his only purpose was to prevent its being sold to different individuals. He desires to work out a plan at the expiration of the present voting trust, whereby the stock can be safeguarded in the interests of the policy-holders. Mr. Morgan has always been known as a great conservator, and the monuments of his executive ability are to be found everywhere. Nor should it be forgotten that one of his partners, George W. Perkins, was the ablest and strongest factor in the rebuilding of the New York Life Insurance Company, and that his remarkable qualifications and tireless industry will be made available in the further development of the Equitable's business. Superintendent Hotchkiss has further proved his fitness for his place by his scathing indictment of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn and his revelation that a million dollars had been lost through mismanagement.

IT IS something to be able to say that your father financed a nation throughout a war. Mrs. Shunzo Takaki, who recently arrived here with her husband, is the daughter of the head of Mitsui & Co., the world-famous Japanese banking company. It was Mr. Mitsui who supplied Japan with the sinews of war in the struggle with Russia. Mrs. Takaki, who was Tatsuo Mitsui before her marriage, is the richest woman in the Flower Kingdom. Her husband comes here to assume a position of importance in the New York branch of the great banking firm. So the happy couple are here to live. Mrs. Takaki, although educated in Japan, speaks excellent English and is well acquainted with American customs. Her husband is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and resided in the United States for more than five years. He was graduated from "Penn." last June. He returned to Japan and married the love of his boyhood days. Just now they are traveling across the United States on their honeymoon. Soon they'll return to New York and settle down in a cozy flat, where steam heat will substitute the tonic rays of the Eastern sun.



THE WEALTHIEST WOMAN IN JAPAN AND HER HUSBAND.  
Mrs. Shunzo Takaki is the daughter of the man who financed Japan during its recent tilt with Russia.

WHEN Edward of England travels incognito on the continent, it is considered good manners to pretend not to recognize him. But it's strange, on such occasions, that the waiters in the European hotels treat him with a courtesy that they seldom accord other mortals—unless it be American millionaires. King Gustavus of Sweden, however, takes a different tack. Instead of donning a frock suit and traveling first class, he puts on a pair of overalls, takes a position as a stevedore, and carries bags of coal from a lighter. No, he's not purging his soul—romance has gotten a lame leg since those days. His purpose is to learn, as could be possible in no other way, the labor side of the strikes that have been disturbing Sweden for months. He has, too, arranged for other employment, and, unless his disguise is penetrated, he will go the rounds personally to see the under side of industrial life. Always he has been a prime believer in arbitration of capital and labor disputes. He has on various occasions contributed handsomely to laborers' reserve and sick funds when there were lockouts. Well, here's success to the "leader of his people"!



KING GUSTAVUS OF SWEDEN.  
Working as a stevedore, he carried sacks of coal in order to get labor conditions first hand.

JOHN KING, a water tender in the United States navy, has just been awarded a gold medal by President Taft for extraordinary heroism during a boiler explosion on board ship. This is Mr. King's second medal. The first one was awarded at Vicksburg.

HERE is a pretty good thumb-nail sketch of a man's character. Martin J. Griffin, of Newark, N. J., recently inherited \$20,000 from his father. When Griffin learned that his five brothers and one sister had been cut off in the will, he declined to take advantage of the preference shown him. He presented to each brother and to his sister a grantee deed conveying to each one-seventh of the estate. He reserved for himself only a share equal to the rest. Mr. Griffin is a much admired man in his home town. He was born in Newark, N. J., about forty years ago. Simple in his tastes and charitable to a degree, he is looked upon as a leader in the social and political activities of his vicinity. A successful business man, while he understands the value of a dollar, he doesn't overestimate what that value might be to him.



MARTIN GRIFFIN.  
He inherited \$20,000 and divided it with five brothers and a sister.  
Silkworth.

PROFESSOR JACQUES LOEB, of the University of California, has been offered the chair of experimental biology at Budapest University, Austria. Professor Loeb is one of our foremost scientists.

DOLLY PARNELL, the popular musical-comedy actress of England, has married Prince Nesir Ali Khan, the son of a powerful native ruler of India. The prince presented the blushing one with a hundred thousand dollars' worth of jewels.

MANAGING a woman's college is a difficult sort of job. Outside of being an academic aristocrat, the president of such an institution must be something of a diplomat, too. But he has to be firm—firm while seeming to let the ladies have their way. That is the secret of his success. He cannot antagonize them when they want an ice-cream carousal in the room of the captain of the ping-pong team. But when he thinks they've been up late enough, he can raise a jack-o'-lantern up before the window and they'll retire of their own accord. But this is all beside the point. Beaver College has just inaugurated a new president. William W. Foster, Jr., took office as the official head of the institution on November 14th. Beaver College, which lies snugly in the little town of Beaver, Pa., is dedicated to the higher education of women. During the ceremonies the little town was full to overflowing with alumni and representatives of other colleges. Before his arrival at Beaver, Dr. Foster made an enviable reputation as an educator in the South. He is a man of broad culture, social prominence, and engaging personality. Beaver College has many problems for its new chief to solve, but Beaver feels that he is equal to his task, and rejoices in its new president.



WILLIAM W. FOSTER, JR.,  
Who henceforth will shape the lives of the students of Beaver College.—Whendon.





WILBUR WRIGHT HAS DEMONSTRATED THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE AIRSHIP.

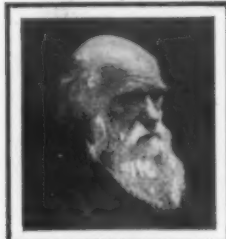
## Has 1909 Made Good?

HOLDING THE MIRROR UP TO THE STIRRING EVENTS OF A MEMORABLE YEAR.

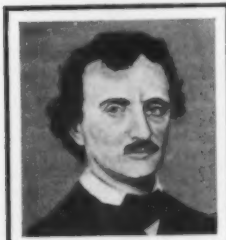
By Charles M. Harvey



BLERIOT IN HIS AEROPLANE FLEW ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.



CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.  
1809-1882.



EDGAR ALLAN POE.  
1809-1847.



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.  
1809-1894.



ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.  
1809-1892.



HENRY HUDSON.  
Discovered Hudson River 1609.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.  
1809-1865.



SAN FRANCISCO'S CELEBRATION OF THE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF PORTOLA'S DISCOVERY OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY WAS ONE OF THE MOST EVENTFUL CELEBRATIONS OF THE YEAR.  
J. Mayne, Baltimore.

### ROMANCE, LITERATURE AND EXPLORATION.

FOR A LARGE part of the time 1909 was kept busy celebrating the anniversaries of men born in 1809—Lincoln, Darwin, Tennyson, Holmes, Poe, Fitzgerald (translator of Omar Khayyam), Gladstone and others, for 1809 was a "year of great babies." In 1909 New York observed the three hundredth anniversary of Henry Hudson's discovery of the river which bears his name, and also celebrated the centenary of the first successful application of steam to navigation, that of the journey of Fulton's *Clermont* from New York to Albany, and the beginning of its regular trips on the Hudson. That event, however, took place in 1807, but for convenience its observance was postponed to the time of the Hudson tercentenary. In 1909 St. Louis celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the granting of its charter as a village, and San Francisco marked the hundred and fortieth year since the Spaniard Portola discovered the bay on which that city is built.

But 1909 marked out some events which 2009 may find itself compelled to observe. In several directions the twelvemonth which has just closed won the right to be called a "wonder year." On September 1st the world was startled by a message from Dr. Frederick A. Cook, saying that, on April 21st, 1908, he had discovered the North Pole. The surprise was increased when September 6th carried the tidings that Robert E. Peary had reached the Pole on April 6th, 1909. Thus a quest which had lasted for four centuries, in which millions of dollars had been expended, and which cost thousands of lives, was brought to a successful close. Here the story of polar heroism and peril which stretched from Cabot's time down to to-day reached its climax.

The year 1909 saw

On wide-winged wings expanded bear,  
The flying chariot through the air.

The French aviator Blériot rode in his machine across the British Channel. At Rheims, France, where the greatest of the world's aeronauts gathered, and where many wonderful things were done by the flying men, the aeroplane seemed to be transformed from a toy into a tool of practical use. The seemingly unattainable is about to be attained. A new realm has been brought into the reach of man. The kingdom of the air as a medium of physical transit has become real. Stock companies are being formed in Berlin and Paris for the manufacture of aviating machines of various kinds. A company with a capital of \$1,000,000 has been incorporated in Albany to manufacture machines on the Wright patents. Among its stockholders are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Howard Gould, August Belmont, Morton S. Plant, Theodore P. Shonts and other well-known business magnates. Advertisements of aeroplanes are beginning to appear in newspapers and magazines. A few years hence they may be grouped with the "industrials" and listed on the New York Stock Exchange and others of the world's bourses. Aviation is beginning to be one of the recognized occupations. The term sky pilot as a metaphor has become much more specific than when it was applied to clergymen.

By the *Lusitania* and the *Mauretania* the "five-day" Atlantic trip has been brought to hand. The year has also brought the twenty-four-hour trains between New York and St. Louis, the twenty-six-hour trains between Boston and that Western center, and the four-day transit between New York and San Francisco.

### POINTING THE TELESCOPE ACROSS THE SEAS.

The war between Spain and the wild tribes on the Riff coast of Morocco in 1909, the popular antagonism to the war throughout Spain, and the revolt which it incited in Barcelona brought a more dangerous crisis to that country than had confronted it since the conflict with the United States in 1898. For the first time in his reign Alfonso XIII. seemed to have lost the affection of his people. The execution of Francisco Ferrer,

as a sequel to the Barcelona rising, on evidence which appeared to the world to be rather inadequate, was condemned by a majority of the newspapers of Europe and the United States. One of the results of the execution was the fall of the Maura ministry and the establishment of that of Premier Moret in its place.

The murder, by an Indian student in London, of Sir William Curzon Wyllie, an official of the government of India, and the attempt on the life of Lord Minto, India's viceroy, by a native in one of the cities of that province, gave a new exhibition of the hostility which the people of Hindustan have for their British overlords, notwithstanding the benefits, economic and social, which British rule has brought to them. The assassination by a Korean fanatic, in Harbin, Manchuria, of Prince Ito, the "Bismarck of Japan," who had established Japanese authority in Korea, promises to add new rigors to Tokio's rule at Seoul.

When, early in 1909, the Young Turks deposed Abdul Hamid II., who had reigned since 1876, and put Mehmed V. in his place, they gave a constitution to their people and enrolled Turkey on the list of modern states. As shown by the reforms which have been made, the change involves something more than is expressed by saying that "Amurath to Amurath succeeds." In a rudimentary way the people of Turkey are getting a training in self-rule. This has made them more assertive in Europe's councils than they had been since the war with Greece in 1897. This new spirit was shown when the Cretans, after the evacuation of their island by England, France, Russia and Italy in July, raised the Greek flag. Constantinople made a vigorous protest and threatened to declare war against Crete and Greece. The four Powers here named then mediated and induced Crete to recognize Turkey's nominal sway.

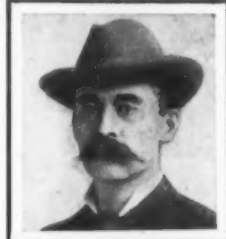
Liberalism made several conquests in 1909 besides that which transformed Turkey into a representative government. By the establishment of the federation in South Africa, comprising the Boer and British communities in that region, the inhabitants of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State have regained practically all the privileges which they, as independent republics, lost in the war with England in 1899-1902. As part of the British empire they are in a position to gain a far greater prosperity than was possible for them in their isolated condition. And at the same time the old invidious distinctions between Boer and Outlander are abolished.

Russia's Duma, or national assembly, is showing signs of vigor, and, through the election of men with the modern spirit, the democratic sentiment in it is increasing. But, in his attacks on the old autonomy of Finland, the feeble and obstinate Nicholas II. has made a step backward and has shown that reaction retains much of its ancient influence in St. Petersburg. On the other hand, Nicholas's neighbor, the Shah of Persia, has, within the past twelve months, been compelled to make some new concessions to the progressive spirit of the age.

Lord Morley's plan to give India an embryo constitution has gone into operation. In a rudimentary way 300,000,000 people, speaking 147 languages and dialects, and including many forms of religion, are allowed a voice in the management of their home affairs. The youngest of the world's monarchs, who occupies the oldest of the world's thrones—Hsuan Tung, the baby Emperor of China—found his country an absolutism when, theoretically, he assumed power early in 1909; but he saw it changed into a nation with representative institutions, in an elementary form, long before the year ended.

By the rise of the New China, the activity of Japan in the industrial, commercial and transportation interests of Manchuria, and the assertiveness of some of the races and castes of British India, the far East presents the world with absorbing issues. Through the rejection of the budget by the House of Lords, the British hereditary

(Continued on page 661.)



ROBERT E. PEARY.  
Successful after 25 years of Pole hunting.



DR. FREDERICK COOK.  
Who reported his discovery of the North Pole during the year.



ABDUL HAMID,  
Was deposed as Sultan of Turkey.



FRANCISCO FERRER,  
Whose execution caused wide unrest in Europe.



ROBERT FULTON.  
1765-1815. Took out first steamboat patent in 1809.



CIPRIANO CASTRO,  
Was driven from the presidency of Venezuela.



PRESIDENT TAIT'S BIG TOUR ACROSS THE COUNTRY AND BACK, NEXT TO THE INAUGURATION, WAS THE MOST INTERESTING AND SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL FEATURE WHICH 1909 DEVELOPED—ONE OF THE SPECTACULAR AS WELL AS PLEASING PHASES OF THIS TOUR WAS MR. TAIT'S POWERFUL ADDRESS IN THE GREEK THEATER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.—Stewart Studio.



EUROPE AND AFRICA HAVE BEEN DISTURBED DURING THE PASSING YEAR BY THE DETERMINED WARFARE BETWEEN THE WILD MOUNTAIN TRIBES IN MOROCCO AND THE FORCES OF SPAIN NEAR MELILLA.  
Mrs. C. R. Miller.



# SILVER-LINING

By Roland Ashford Phillips  
Author of "The Red Deliverance"

**P**ALMER leaned over the wide, polished table. "And that is your final answer? Absolutely final?"

The little, luxuriously furnished office was dim in the half twilight. The sounds from the street, ten floors below, scarce reached the ears of the two occupants. From the top of the desk the whirling fan purred away during the silence. Reeves, his face gray, his hands outstretched limply before him on the table, nodded sharply.

"It is final," he said. "You can do as you please about the disclosure. The matter rests entirely with you. I have not half the sum you wish to force from me. The proofs you hold are beyond denial."

"But you are aware of the consequences." Mr. Palmer raised his heavy-lidded eyes.

"I have considered everything," Reeves's voice was far from normal. "I can only throw myself upon your mercy—if such a thing exists."

"Fifty thousand dollars is a small sum for these proofs."

The air from the fan was grateful to Reeves's hot face. "You are cowardly in bringing up this matter. They were true at the time—ten years ago; but since then I have squared myself."

"No doubt. I can even believe you returned, indirectly, every cent of the money. But the fact still remains that you did take it, and if it comes to light at the present time, when you expect to be re-elected, the outcome can easily be guessed."

"But I have proved to the people that I can be trusted. It is no affair of theirs what my past has been."

"Certainly not!" And Palmer smiled. "The fifty thousand dollars is all that stands between their learning of it."

"I tell you, Palmer, I haven't that amount to my name."

"Raise it!"

"But how?" Reeves sank back in his chair.

"How? Good God, man, I'm willing to do most anything! It's the crisis of my life—my career!"

"But think what it will mean to you—to your friends!"

"I have thought—every moment for these three days. I'm all but insane. I've hated myself for mixing in the deal, and I've tried to live it down. Last election I voted against the Electric steal, in spite of all the pressure brought to bear on me. I have repeatedly told you how matters stand, and if you are cowardly enough to take this advantage against me—ruin every prospect that stands before me—then I am powerless to prevent it."

"You are placing me in a very bad light," Palmer protested, after a moment's hesitation.

"Most any man in your circumstances would consider fifty thousand dollars a mere bagatelle in comparison with one's whole future, especially where it is as bright as yours, Reeves."

"I wish you would leave the office, Palmer!" Reeves's demand came tensely. "I have given my final, decisive answer."

Palmer came erect to his feet, his heavy eyes betraying surprise. Reeves had turned his back and was gazing dumbly out through the opened window. With a shrug of his shoulders Palmer went out, closing the door softly behind him. As it closed, Reeves went to his desk and wrote steadily for five minutes. Afterward he leaned back in the chair and reread it slowly, deliberately. It was addressed to his wife.

Dear Molly:  
I am leaving to-night for the West—where, it does not matter, for, after the week is passed you will understand. I cannot ask for your forgiveness, as you have always upheld a man's honor as his greatest virtue. I will not try to deny my guilt in the charges that will be brought to bear against me. But I have the satisfaction of knowing that I have returned all the money I gained by it, and for the past ten years have never interested myself in a single act that would shame me. I am leaving everything to you, Molly; and as for myself, I will go away and start in anew, as I did before, at the bottom.  
Sincerely your husband,  
Sidney Reeves.

He placed the letter in an inside pocket. He took down the desk telephone and asked Central for a number.

"Molly," he said, as the voice of his wife greeted him, "I am called out of town, maybe for a week or longer. But don't worry. Have no time to explain now. Just wait for the letter. Good-by, dear."

He hung up before she had time to reply, and closed his ears to the frantic ringing of the bell.

His bag he kept filled with a few necessities

against the frequent and unexpected out-of-town trips. He brought it out, found his hat, went out the door and locked it mechanically behind him. He walked to the corner, where he caught a cross-town car. At the ferry house he bought a ticket for Buffalo. He was fortunate enough to get a berth, and, as the train was already made up, went aboard. It was unbearably hot in the close, glass-covered station, and the inclosure of the stuffy Pullman made it doubly so. Leaving his hat, he walked on back through the next car, an observation buffet. He found a chair, helped himself to an evening paper, and fumbled in his pocket for a cigarette. Presently the train drew out. And after the station was cleared, he turned and gazed dumbly out upon the great, glittering sea of lights across the wide river. He was leaving it behind! It was slipping softly away from him. Somewhere among that cluster of crowding lights was his office; and somewhere, beyond that, on the Drive, was the little flat—and Molly.

The train swayed into a cut, blotting out the view. He sank back into the chair. The steady click of the wheels became a constant roar and the train seemed to be fairly whirling itself through the gloom. With a sudden deliberation he straightened and had the attendant bring him a highball. It had the desired effect and he began to reason things out more clearly. How had Palmer gotten hold of the papers that concerned him in that Electric deal? He fancied that all the evidence had long since been buried. Not that it was such a crooked deal. As a lawyer for the city, he had merely agreed to the proposition offered by the corporation, and on the mere strength of his word the council passed the

For just entering, smoking a big, black cigar, came Mr. Palmer. For the moment they stared steadily into one another's eyes. Then, above the roar of the train, Palmer made himself heard.

"What you doing, Reeves?" he exclaimed, with a sneer. "Running away?"

Reeves clinched his fists. The man that stood in the doorway, with the sneer upon his lips, was the man who was ruining him.

"Afraid to face the music, eh?" Palmer's mocking voice came once more. With a cry that half choked in his throat, Reeves leaped forward, his clinched hand lifted. He felt rather than saw the impact of the blow, for at that instant the whole car lurched suddenly, trembled for the second in a balance, and then, with a snapping of wood, crumpled in like a bit of cardboard. The lights went out like a puffed candle, and Reeves felt himself lifted and tossed bodily against the wide, low window. There followed a crash of broken glass, a puff of cool air, and he found himself sprawling on hands and knees on a wet, grass-covered embankment.

He scrambled to his feet and stumbled ahead. A sudden cry came abruptly in the silence. At the same time a thin, red flame shot into life, lighting up the overturned coach and the surroundings. The full significance dawned upon Reeves's muddled brain. The buffet car had, in some unexplainable manner, been twisted from the end of the train at the identical moment he leaped upon Palmer. And Palmer—

Again the cry! Reeves hurried along the coach. It was evident that the gas tanks had burst and the flames were licking hungrily upon the woodwork. Once more the sound! It was Palmer's voice. By the flare Reeves located the imprisoned man, and began to tear and wrench frantically at the tangled mass of wreckage that covered him.

Reeves's hands began to blister and bleed, and the heat was growing unbearable. Suddenly, with clinched hands, he paused. A horrible idea flashed boldly to him. Why should he labor to save the man? Soon the flames would come, and the man was securely pinned in their path. With Palmer out of the way, he would be free to return home—free to face the world and Molly.

"For love of God!" the voice came up from beneath him, "do not let me stay here—and die like a—helpless dog!"

And at the sound of the voice Reeves forgot his mad idea and plunged again to work feverishly. And after a while he dragged the half senseless man out and put him down upon the soft, wet grass. A ragged bruise stood out upon his forehead. Reeves tore off his shirt and carefully bound up the wound.

Now voices came, and, looking up from his work, Reeves saw the train backing down, a dozen of the crew racing beside it. A big man, whom he took for a physician, came up to him. Reeves suddenly felt himself growing faint and sick.

"I—I did the best I could for him," he stammered, as the other knelt beside the quiet form of Palmer.

"If he lives he'll owe his life to you," the doctor returned.

Some men with a stretcher carried the senseless man ahead into the sleeper, while, partly upheld by the physician, Reeves stumbled along behind.

When his eyes snapped open, Reeves found the bright sunlight streaming into his berth beneath the partly lowered shade. He hurried into his clothes and went to the toilet room. There he found the physician.

"We're taking the man off at the next station," he spoke up, after a formal greeting. "He passed a fairly good night, but I'm fearful of the wound on his forehead. Is he a friend of yours?"

In spite of himself, Reeves nodded. "I think it would be a good plan for you to stop off for the day with him," the other resumed gravely. "We must perform an operation as soon as we arrive at the hospital. A bit of broken bone is pressing down upon the man's brain."

It was a quiet little station where the train finally came to a rest. Reeves followed the men and the stretcher through the little depot and into the waiting ambulance. Reeves was given the courtesy of a vacant room at the hospital, and afterward went down into the private dining room for breakfast. At noon the morning New York papers came in, and purchasing a bunch of them, he went out upon the broad, screened porch and read them through feverishly, word by word. Palmer had not spoken.

The drowsy afternoon passed away. Reeves watched the shadows grow longer and longer across the dusty road. And then abruptly, as he looked up,

(Continued on page 651.)



"HE PUT HIM DOWN UPON THE SOFT WET GRASS."  
Drawing by N. Myers.

franchise. By this action he profited ten thousand dollars and won the good-will of prominent, influential men.

From that day his advance had been rapid. And soon after that Molly came into his life, and the five brief years of their marriage glided by quietly, contentedly. The final election brought him from the dim, outer circle into the strong, white glare of publicity. In the face of stubborn, unclean opposition, he won.

One by one the occupants of the car went up ahead to their berths. Abruptly arousing himself, Reeves found himself alone, save for the nodding porter huddled on the divan. He started up the aisle that ran beside the inclosed buffet. Reaching the door at the farther end, he stopped, rigid, too amazed for speech.



# THE RECONCILIATION

BY ALLAN UPDEGRAFF



FED, and in rags and tatters, the old year lingered before closing the door forever. It was within a few minutes of the beginning of a new day and of a new year, but the ancient brownstone houses on the north side of Gramercy Park stood lightless and silent, secure as ever in the knowledge of their own irreproachable gentility. Broadway might shout itself hoarse, Twenty-third Street might palpitate with human headgear, Forty-second Street might choke itself with confetti. These were matters of no concern to Gramercy Park North.

But just off the park, on the Third Avenue side, in one of the windows of a house as ancient and staid as any in the line, there was a vague hint of light. Some ten or twelve strayed revelers, hastening back to the main centers of celebration after an excursion among the cafés of Second Avenue, noticed the gleam and greeted it with delighted horn blasts. A lengthy, exhilarated fellow detached himself from the group, commanded silence with a motion of his long tin horn, and sonorously declaimed, "What doth gravity out of bed?" Roaring their appreciation of the sally, the celebrators straggled on down the street.

The jest was borne through the stone walls of the house and into the ears of two old men who sat facing each other, on either side of a massive, bare table. As the vanishing sounds gave evidence that the revelers were departing, a look of alarm that showed itself on both faces gradually gave place to one of amusement. Broader and broader grew the smiles, till each broadcloth covered breast trembled and each gray head was shaken with convulsive mirth.

"Pretty good, eh, William?"

"Excellent, Thomas, excellent! But, if I may be allowed one slight criticism, he might better have said, 'Gravities.' He, he, he!"

They continued to chuckle, shaking their heads thoughtfully, as if the incident gave them food for infinite reflection and amusement. As the minutes wore on, however, first one and then the other interrupted his musings long enough to cast a glance at a tall clock in one corner of the room. The hands were nearing fifteen minutes of twelve. Finally, when there was only a little more than two minutes lacking before the quarter of the hour, the old man who had been addressed as William arose and went over to a mantelpiece of white marble that extended, below a wide, gilt-framed mirror, half way across one side of the room.

"Isn't it just a trifle early yet, William?" suggested the other gently. "It still lacks more than a minute of the quarter hour."

"I merely intended to put them on the table, Thomas, so they would be at hand when the time came," was the rejoinder. "But, of course, if you think differently—"

"I am in fault, as usual, William," interrupted Thomas. "I beg that you will do as you intended."

"Perhaps I was hasty. But I thought it might be a good idea to let them stand before us for the next few minutes, you see. Anticipation, you understand. Merely the look of them—"

He carried two dark, dusty bottles from the mantelpiece and placed them carefully in the center of the table. Again he went to the long marble shelf and brought two wine glasses, which he placed beside the bottles. Dusting his hands ostentatiously against each other, he resumed his seat.

"They do look pleasant, don't they?" said Thomas. "And dusty. I like to see the dust on them. The dust of sixty-two years, isn't it, William? Sixty-two years!"

"Right! There were one hundred and twenty-six bottles, you remember. That's two for every New Year's, and two to-night. The last of the Chablis, brother! Do you call to mind the beginning?"

"I seem to, brother, I seem to." The old man's brows knit and he impatiently pushed back a wisp of white hair, as if it webbed his memory. "I seem to; but my recollection is some seven years older than yours, you know. It was here in this house, wasn't it? Or was it? Let's see—let's see—"

"Certainly it was! As if your recollection wasn't as good as ever!" interrupted the other hastily. "It was right here in this very room! The idea of your pretending that you don't remember!"

"Of course! I remember perfectly. Let's see—there was somebody else here, wasn't there? You and I and somebody else—yes. An old friend, it seems to me—now. Why, certainly, to be sure, it was—"

"Thomas!" interrupted William, in a vehement undertone. "Stop, I beg of you!" His eyes, emphasizing the emotion in his voice, flashed as if a sudden fire had been kindled behind their dulled exteriors. He held up a wavering, prohibitory hand; his underlip trembled with indignant protest.

Thomas's distress was even more poignant. A delicate flush mantled up the almost transparent skin of his wrinkled cheeks, and the injured, wondering look of a wrongly rebuked child overspread his face.

"Certainly—certainly!" he stammered. "I beg many pardons! It all comes back to me quite clearly, quite clearly. That name must never be spoken here, of course. I remember perfectly!" He put back his hair with a puzzled motion and shook his head. "But as for the reason—let's see—let's see—" The last words were little more than a whisper, and the younger brother did not hear them.

"Of course you remember," he said soothingly. "That is something we must never permit ourselves to forget, brother. The—the—infernal scoundrel! The—the—snake that we warmed in our bosoms! The adder that we, innocents that we were, took to our breasts!" A sort of Isaian fervor, transfiguring his face and making resonant his low voice, kept his denunciation from all taint of grandiloquence. He seemed little more than a weak phial for the wrath that other men and circumstances had made.

"Yes, yes!" Thomas hastened to interpose. "I

The older man's head drooped forward and his eyes stared perplexedly into the black, polished depths of the old table.

"Cling, clang, clang!" interrupted the musical voice of the clock, striking the quarter.

"There! The time is at hand!" said William, with evident relief. He drew one of the bottles toward him, but put it back suddenly and looked up at his brother in amused chagrin.

"*Mehercle!*" he swore. "By the nine gods, we've forgotten the corkscrew!"

"So we have!" chuckled Thomas, pushing back his chair and slapping his knee. "So we have! What a pair of old *dummkopfs* we be, anyway!"

They continued to chuckle while William hunted a bit of candle out of one of the shelves of a musty sideboard. But after he had disappeared through a rear door, something of Thomas's former perplexity reasserted itself and he turned his chair back so that he could rest his elbows on the table. The single gas jet, burning high up in the middle of the big room, gave just enough light to show the outlines of his face reflected in the polished wood. He brushed his hand repeatedly over it, and once called it by a name.

"Jack, my boy!" he whispered. "Flesh of my blood, come back! Oh, come back to me across the years!"

William could be heard still fumbling and mumbling about the next room in quest of the elusive corkscrew. Thomas clutched at the reflected image desperately, hopelessly.

"Jack, Jack!" he cried. "You are not as a snake in the grass to me! You're—just—my—boy! I've paid him back every cent of the miserable gold you took. Jack, boy, come back, come back, and drink the last bottle—the—last—bottle—with—me!"

## The Subway Sign Nuisance.

THE SWEEPING reforms and improvements which have been brought about in the general transit situation in New York City by the Public Service Commission have thoroughly justified the creation of the board. Recently the commission entered upon the third year of its existence, and Chairman Willcox detailed the laudable work which it had accomplished, such as encouraging the entrance of competitors into the traction field and the amending of the rapid transit act so that the city might have three ways of building subways in place of one. He said, further, that the commission had succeeded in eliminating many of the old-time delays on surface and subway lines.

All this is commendable, but there is still one absolutely necessary reform thus far not effected by the commission, and that is the banishment from the subway of all signs except those which give specific and necessary directions to travelers. As matters stand at present, the walls of the subway stations are crowded with huge advertising signs and posters of every description, while the really necessary legends are at once inconspicuous and practically useless. The small lettering is in striking contrast with the bold designs of all the advertisements, and the latter completely overshadow the former. At the express stations in particular, where even the native New Yorker is often at a loss as to how he shall make connections which will bring him to his destination, there are too many signs of foreign nature. What directions are given are crowded upon the pil-

lars at places least likely to strike the eye, nor do they extend so far toward the rear of the platform as to be of any use to passengers on the two last cars.

The public subways are no place for advertising at the expense of the time and comfort of travelers who pay for their passage and expect decent service in return. The Public Service Commission has started along the right path; it is to be hoped that it will continue its good work.



"HE CARRIED TWO DARK, DUSTY BOTTLES FROM THE MANTLEPIECE AND PLACED THEM CAREFULLY IN THE CENTER OF THE TABLE.—Drawing by F. P. Rohrer."

remember perfectly. I understand precisely what you mean. I understand!"

"I merely wished to give you time to think," explained the other, drawing a silk handkerchief from the skirts of his coat and wiping his forehead. "You forgive me, brother, for speaking perhaps a trifle hastily?"

"There is absolutely nothing to forgive, brother; nothing at all."



# Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

TENNESSEE WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5, NEW YORK THE SECOND, AND MEXICO THE THIRD.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) A PAGE OF HISTORY HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.  
The only photograph in existence of General Grant (below, with cigar) with his staff at Lookout Mountain, Bristol, Tenn.  
C. J. Harkrader, Tennessee.



DO YOU KNOW HIM WITHOUT HIS BEARD?  
Ex-Vice-President Fairbanks (second from left) and Mrs. Fairbanks, with the evangelists, J. Wilbur Chapman and Charles M. Alexander, at Shanghai, China.—Frank W. Ober, New York.



IN YAMA-YAMA LAND.  
The co-eds have a pillow-case party.—J. D. Howe, California.



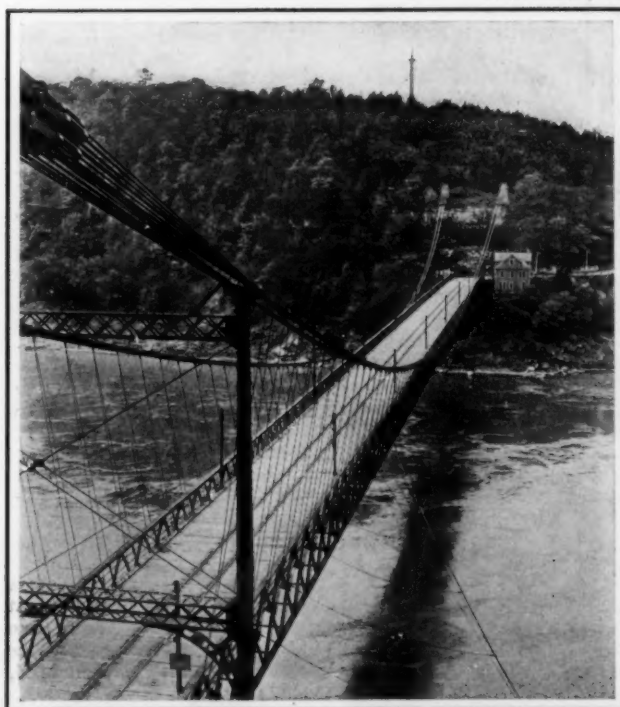
PRACTICALITIES IN BOHEMIA!  
Government school for teaching lace manufacture, at Vamberk, Bohemia.—Mrs. M. L. Brittain, Austria.



(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) "SOPH" AND "FRESH"—HAMMER AND TONGS.  
The annual bowl battle at the University of Pennsylvania, decided a draw. The scramble centers around a huge wooden bowl inscribed with the class insignias. The count of hands clinging to the bowl at end of "time" decides the battle.  
J. R. Johnson, New York.



(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) WHERE ANIMALS GROW ON TREES.  
Strange growth on an oak log, at Sonora, Mexico. The log is two feet in diameter. The horns were added by man.—G. W. Mack, Mexico.



SWUNG ACROSS THE VALLEY.  
Suspension bridge at Lewiston, Wis., and the famous Brone Monument.  
Sumner W. Matteson, Wisconsin.



WHICH IS MASTER?  
Captain Rover, of the Toboggan Brigade.  
R. R. Sallows, Canada.



A WONDERFUL MEMORIAL.  
The chapel at Leland Stanford University, California, decorated with colored mosaic, destroyed by the earthquake of 1906.—Louis Lazelle, Colorado.



# Alabama's Fierce Struggle Over Prohibition

THE SECOND CHAPTER OF A REMARKABLE TALE OF A "WET AND DRY" BATTLE IN THE SOUTH.

By S. Mays Ball.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:**—This is the second chapter of Mr. Ball's story of the fight for State-wide prohibition in Alabama. On November 29th an attempt was made to make an amendment to the State constitution providing for State-wide prohibition. The amendment, after an exciting contest, was overwhelmingly defeated. Mr. Ball in his chapter on prohibition in Alabama in our issue of December 23d followed very carefully the practical working of local option in Birmingham. Absolutely without bias, he made his fearless investigations in Alabama, and found in many instances that local option was not working as satisfactorily as was hoped for. He demonstrated through his own experience that wet goods could be obtained in Birmingham if one knew the channels. The first chapter ended with Dr. Lawrence's (head of the prohibition movement in Alabama) red-hot card dealing with the decision of the Supreme Court of Alabama, which decision stated that a man in Alabama might own and keep as much liquor about his place as he chose provided it was legally secured. Dr. Lawrence's card attacking this decision said in part: "The decent citizenship of Alabama is aroused and has been weeding out from the public office the men who favor the liquor traffic. They will continue to do this until every liquor judge, solicitor, sheriff and police officer in our State has been laid under a beautiful political tombstone of ballots." Mr. Ball's second chapter of the prohibition story takes the facts up from this point.

ATLANTA, December 10th, 1909.

DR. LAWRENCE'S card was interpreted as an attack on the courts of the State, particularly the Supreme Court. As Judge Zell Gaston, a prohibitionist of Birmingham, put it in a card in the Birmingham *Age-Herald* of July 5th: "I say to the 'gentleman from Ohio' (Lawrence), he has pitched the gage of battle, and he will find plenty of 'us' Alabama-born men, who love her history and her institutions, who propose to maintain the honor, integrity and independence of our courts; who will meet him and his kind before the people of Alabama and expose his red-handed anarchistic teachings. And we fear not the result, for the people of Alabama are law-abiding and have no patience with an anarchist, a bigot or a fool." Practically every newspaper in Alabama took a shot at Dr. Lawrence. In a later card he declared in effect, "We never said it; we've been misconstrued," and so on. Two strong prohibition newspapers of Birmingham, the *News* and the *Ledger*, both deplored Dr. Lawrence's reference to the Supreme Court. "Ned Brace," who is the Hon. E. W. Barrett, editor of the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, said, July 4th, "I do not believe in the make-believe prohibition that is existent in Alabama. It is leading more boys and men to the devil than anything that has ever occurred. . . . Whiskey is everywhere. . . . Liquor is upon every hand, and the poor fellow who makes forty or eighty dollars per month buys from the blind-tiger and gets stuff that will drive him to fight anything he sees which might disagree with him. Think of the situation! . . . The police cannot stop it. It would take two hundred times the number we have to do so."

There are from a hundred to a hundred and fifty so-called locker clubs in the city of Birmingham. In the majority of them the shelves of lockers are kept only for show, liquor being served exactly as in the open bars down-stairs, all over the city. It costs about twenty-five cents to join a locker club; sometimes nothing at all. A friend of the writer, arriving at his office earlier than usual, found his young under clerk shuffling on his desk what the employer thought was a deck of cards. The boy was admonished not only for carrying around a deck of cards in his pocket, but for having them displayed in a business office at eighty-thirty a. m. "Goodness gracious, Mr. A.," said the boy, "this is not a deck of playing cards! They are my membership cards to the locker clubs I belong to." Mr. A. took them, counted them, and found the boy was a bona-fide member of thirty-two locker clubs in Birmingham. There are hundreds of boys like that one in the "Pittsburgh of the South."

In the month of April, 1909 (thirty days), the coroner of Jefferson County, Alabama, was called upon to investigate forty violent deaths and homicides. Twenty-three proved outright homicides. The worst record in the history of Jefferson County. During the twenty-four hours of June 29th, there were reported to the coroner of Jefferson County nine violent deaths. Now, no one would say that prohibition had anything to do with those deaths; but if the county was under high license, would we not possibly have heard that whiskey had something to do with them?

Judge S. D. Weakley, who is the counsel for the Alabama Anti-Saloon League, in a speech delivered in Montgomery, June 13th, outlined what the prohibitionists expected from the extra session of the Legislature, which the Governor agreed to assemble on July 27th:

"Strengthening of Federal act by plans for detection of offenses and more severe punishment.  
"Make liquor stored in public places of sale, of any kind, contraband and subject to destruction.  
"Forfeiture of license to do legitimate business if owner breaks liquor laws.  
"Elimination of clubs by oath not to sell or keep liquors on premises, so as not to have a law for the poor man and none for the rich."

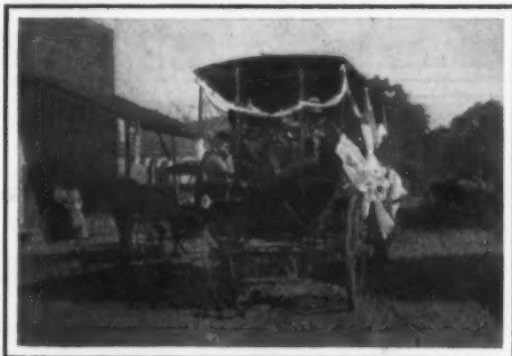
Of course the second and final paragraphs have been somewhat nullified by the Supreme Court decision heretofore referred to. Here is about the way the Birmingham press reports the trials for violations of the prohibition law. From the *Ledger*, June 24th:

"The juries in the first division of the criminal court seem unable to reach a verdict in any of the prohibition cases which have been submitted to them this week. Wednesday mistrials were entered in two prohibition cases. The juries in the cases against Frank Kreilhouse and Jack Delamus were unable to agree upon a verdict. The juries reported shortly after retiring that they were hopelessly divided on the issues."

The owner of an open bar in Birmingham said to the writer, "I don't wish anything better than this. No more 'wet' times for me. I am simply saving

fifteen hundred dollars per year—a hundred and twenty-five dollars per thirty days, me boy. Can you beat that?" The only two places that the writer saw in Birmingham where the prohibition law is absolutely upheld were the two leading social clubs—the Southern Club and the Country Club. There are lockers there, of course, individual, but the member must have his key to the locker—or "nothing doing."

In a nutshell, then, there has been practically no change in the drinking arrangements, bars, saloons and so on in Alabama since the law went into effect,



A TALLY-HO FILLED WITH PROHIBITION ROOTERS ON THEIR WAY TO VISIT THE POLLING PLACES DURING THE RECENT BIRMINGHAM ELECTION—THE RESULT OF THE VOTING WAS AN OVERWHELMING DEFEAT FOR THE AMENDMENT WHICH PROPOSED TO WRITE PROHIBITION INTO THE STATE CONSTITUTION.—Mrs. W. L. Denham.

January 1st, 1908. When a violator is caught, the juries will not convict, nine times out of ten. In the meantime, Dr. Lawrence, the leader of the Anti-Saloon League, in his publication, vociferously calls attention to the improvement of the city of Birmingham's finances. On the other hand, the mayor, Frank P. O'Brien, on May 19th last, said, in a letter to the board of aldermen, that the city had no money, no funds on hand, except a temporary loan, and asked the aldermen to arrange another loan. Thus far in the year 1909 the city of Birmingham has borrowed, under prohibition, \$250,000 "to tide the city over until January 1st, 1910," when collections, taxes, etc., will be made and paid.

It is thought that an effort may be made to pass an act for a liquor commission before which offenders may be tried, and it is believed to be certain that some move will be made to counteract the effect of the decision of the Supreme Court that liquors are property and may be stored wherever one pleases. Birmingham will not long contemplate with indifference the utter defiance of the prohibition law, as is now being done. You can get whiskey in Birmingham to-day with as much ease as you can in New York.



INTERVIEWING VOTERS BEFORE THE DECIDING VOTES WERE CAST—WET AND DRY ADHERENTS BUTTOLING THE CITIZENS OF BIRMINGHAM DURING THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ELECTION.—Mrs. W. L. Denham.

The reign or activity of prohibition in Birmingham and its environs may now be correctly divided into three dynasties or conditions, namely:

First, the local-option election in Jefferson County, Birmingham county seat, October 28th, 1907, at which the county and city went "dry" by a good majority. (1) The closing of the saloons for the nonce. (2) The reopening of all the saloons early in 1908 and through 1909, the establishment and operation of so-called "locker clubs"—in a word, the ab-

solute defiance of prohibition as it was intended, first, by the local-option election; later, by the November, 1908, extra-session Legislature which passed the Carmichael State-wide prohibition law.

Second, the assembling of another extra session of the Legislature, July 27th-August 24th, 1909. This body passed nine additional prohibition State-wide bills and directed the Governor to call a "constitutional election" for November 29th, 1909, by which to place prohibition in the organic law of Alabama. The nine prohibition bills passed July-August, 1909, were the most drastic ever enacted by any Legislature in the Union. One act, the Fuller bill, containing over twelve thousand words, made it a misdemeanor to dally in any manner with "demon rum." Some of the strongest friends of prohibition in Alabama, those who had worked for, also voted for, State-wide enactment, predicted what the constitutional election of November 29th proved—that the effort of the Anti-Saloon League to force a hitherto untried law into the constitution of Alabama was, to say the least, a most deplorable tactical error, from the standpoint of the prohibitionist. Under statutory prohibition, the league and its friends had accomplished everything that any sincere advocate of its methods or expectations could possibly have wished.

"Give the nine new laws a fair trial before rushing them into the organic law of the State!" said the conservative element of Alabama, "wet" and "dry."

"No," said Speaker Carmichael, he whose county repudiated him in the constitutional election; "we have the cloth. We will cut it to suit ourselves."

Third, the call issued by Governor B. B. Comer for the constitutional election, November 29th, 1909, and the overwhelming defeat of the proposed amendment to the constitution, reading:

"Section 1. The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of alcoholic and malt liquors and other intoxicating beverages shall be forever prohibited in this State; but alcohol may be sold for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes, and wine for sacramental purposes, under such regulations as the Legislature may have prescribed or may hereafter prescribe."

"Section 2. Nothing in the constitution of Alabama shall be construed to prevent the Legislature, under the police power, from designating places where such liquors may not be stored or kept."

Upon Section 2 of the proposed amendment was the fight made and won by the organization of conservative "wet" and "dry" voters of the State. It was claimed that Section 2 gave to any incoming Legislature the right, at any time that fanaticism or hysteria had full sway, to pass laws that would prevent the keeping in one's home of liquor. It was also claimed that it permitted raids upon residences, petty persecutions to fill the "fee brigade's" pockets, and so forth. The anti-amendists therefore called themselves the defenders of the constitution and home. Both United States Senators and five out of the nine Congressmen were against the amendment. The State of Alabama was torn from one end to the other, the result being that on November 29th the amendment was rejected by a majority—out of a total vote of some 95,000 to 100,000—of some 24,000 votes. Every congressional district, at this writing, is reported against the amendment. Of the sixty-seven counties in Alabama, it is reported by one side, the antis carried sixty-four; by others, only sixty-one counties.

In Birmingham, the night of November 29th, the citizens went wild. The whole business section of the city was packed and jammed with thousands of people, who stood watching the election returns flashed by the *Age-Herald* for five hours, then went home unwillingly. When the majority against the amendment in Jefferson County grew larger and larger, the crowds grew wilder and wilder in their enthusiasm. As the enthusiasm increased, parties were formed to search for the leaders who had been prominent in the campaign against the amendment. When found, they were placed in automobiles and forced to speak. Few such crowds have ever gathered on the streets of Birmingham, even for presidential elections. The majority in Jefferson County against the amendment was 1,648; later returns may make that majority 2,000. Montgomery County, containing the capital city, Montgomery, gave a majority of 1,700 against the amendment; while Mobile outdid herself with a majority of 3,000 against the amendment.

This brings the story of Prohibition in Alabama up to the present day. The facts are given for what they are worth, and my readers may draw their own conclusions. I have tried to lean neither to one side or to the other. In significant problems of this kind, the vital force is the truth.



# Metropolitan Theatrical Attractions



EMILY STEVENS,  
As *Emmy* in "Septimus,"  
on tour.  
Sarony.



FRANK KEENAN,  
Who is starring in  
"The Heights."  
White.



MAUDE ADAMS,  
In Barrie's "What Every Woman  
Knows," at the Empire Theater.  
Sarony.



VAUGHN GLASER,  
Producer and original of "St.  
Elmo," at the Academy of Music.  
Baker.



ORME CALDARA,  
Leading man in "His Name  
on the Door," at the Garden  
Theater. — Moffett.



MABEL TALIAFERRO,  
As *Madeleine* in "Spring-  
time," at the Liberty Theater.  
White.



POPE STAMPER AND ADRIENNE AUGARDE.  
In "The Dollar Princess," at the Knicker-  
bocker Theater.  
Sarony.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.  
NO. 112—RUTH ST. DENIS IN ONE OF HER ARTISTIC HINDU DANCES.  
Sketch by E. A. Goewey.



DUSTIN FARNUM AND MAY BUCKLEY,  
In Tarkington and Wilson's "Cameo Kirby,"  
at the Hackett Theater.  
Apeda Studio.



"ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA."  
(Right to left) Julia Marlowe as *Cleopatra*, Jessie Busley as *Charmian*, Leah Bateman-Hunter  
as *Iras* in Shakespeare's tragedy, at the New Theater. — Garraway-Byron.



"THE LOTTERY MAN."  
An amusing scene from Rida Johnson Young's farce at the Bijou Theater. Left to right:  
Helen Lowell, Mary L. Mayo, Ethel Winthrop. — Hall.

## How Helen Ware Celebrated New Year's Day.

LITTLE Ching How, escaping his mother's careful eye, had wandered far from Chinatown and for hours had walked 'Frisko's streets, looking into shop windows. It was holiday time, and the stores, brilliantly lighted and decorated with holly and mistletoe, looked like fairyland. Shoppers, hurrying and scurrying with their arms full of packages, were bent on reaching home as early as possible. The sight was an unusual one



HELEN WARE.

for little Ching How, and his slanting black eyes were open wide with the wonder of the new world into which he had strayed. The novelty of his escapade banished all fear and, although beginning to feel a little tired from his long walk, he was still enjoying himself hugely. Finally, as the hours sped by, the tiny feet, incased in their whimsical, boat-like coverings, which flopped at the heel with every step, dragged from their exertion, and pretty soon Ching cuddled up in



HAPPY NEW YEAR.

what looked to him a cozy-looking doorway and was soon fast asleep.

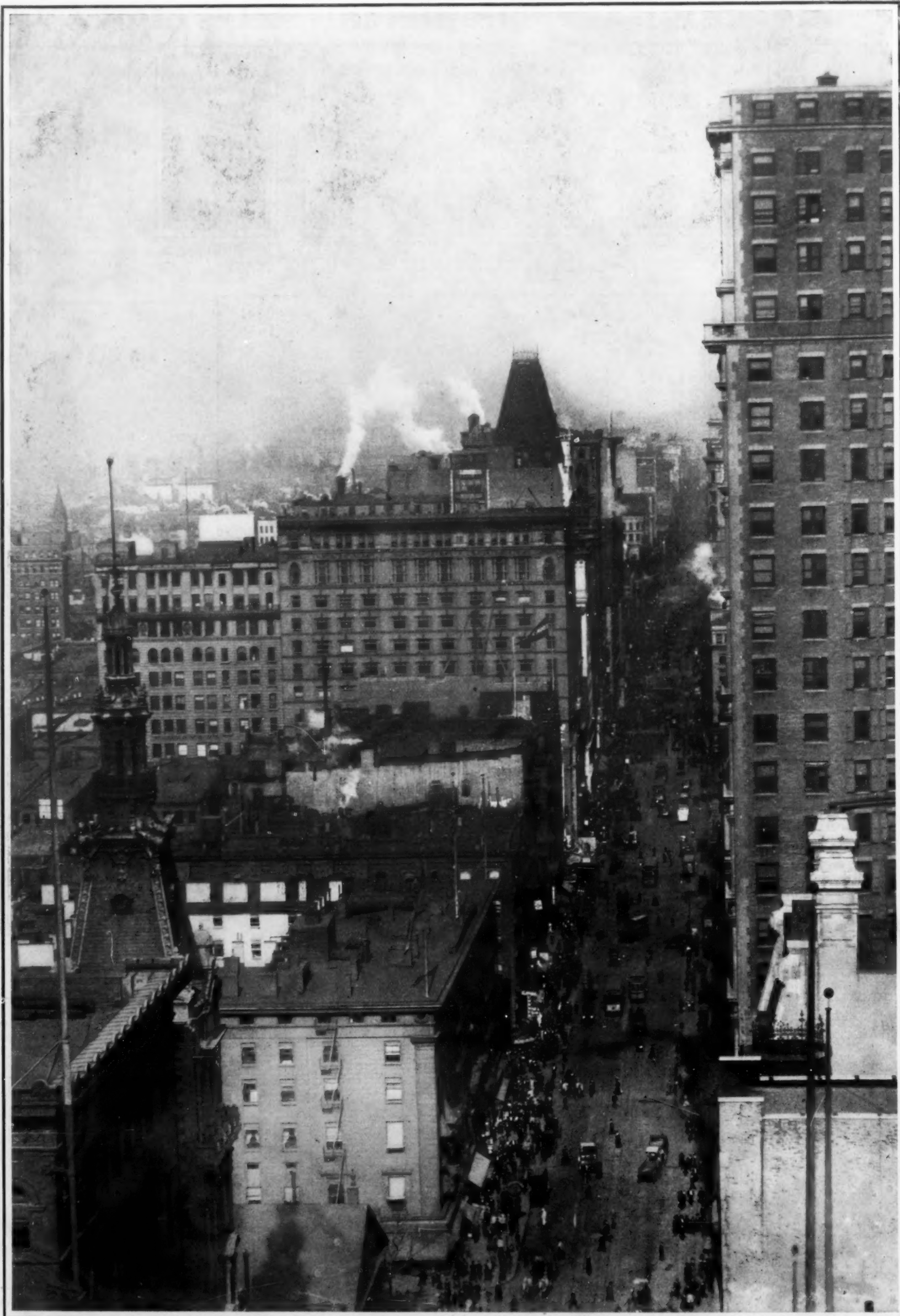
So busy were the crowds intent on their own affairs that he escaped observation. I myself would not have seen him had it not been that my shoelace became unruly and I stopped at the doorway to tie it. I had never seen a baby Celestial so far away from his native haunts, and I looked with no little interest on the rainbow-colored bundle of silk clothes that nestled comfortably on the hard surface. Stooping over, I lifted the little chap and had him fairly in my arms before he was awake. I inquired his name, but was unable to learn where he lived or who his parents were. I carried my find to my hotel, where I gave him some dinner, and later, when I went to the theater, there was nothing to do but take him along. Finding one of the stage hands ready for volunteer service of any kind, I sent him to find a policeman. When the officer arrived



MAY DE SOUSA,  
Playing the leading role in "The  
Goddess of Liberty," at Weber's  
Theater. — White.

(Continued on page 660.)



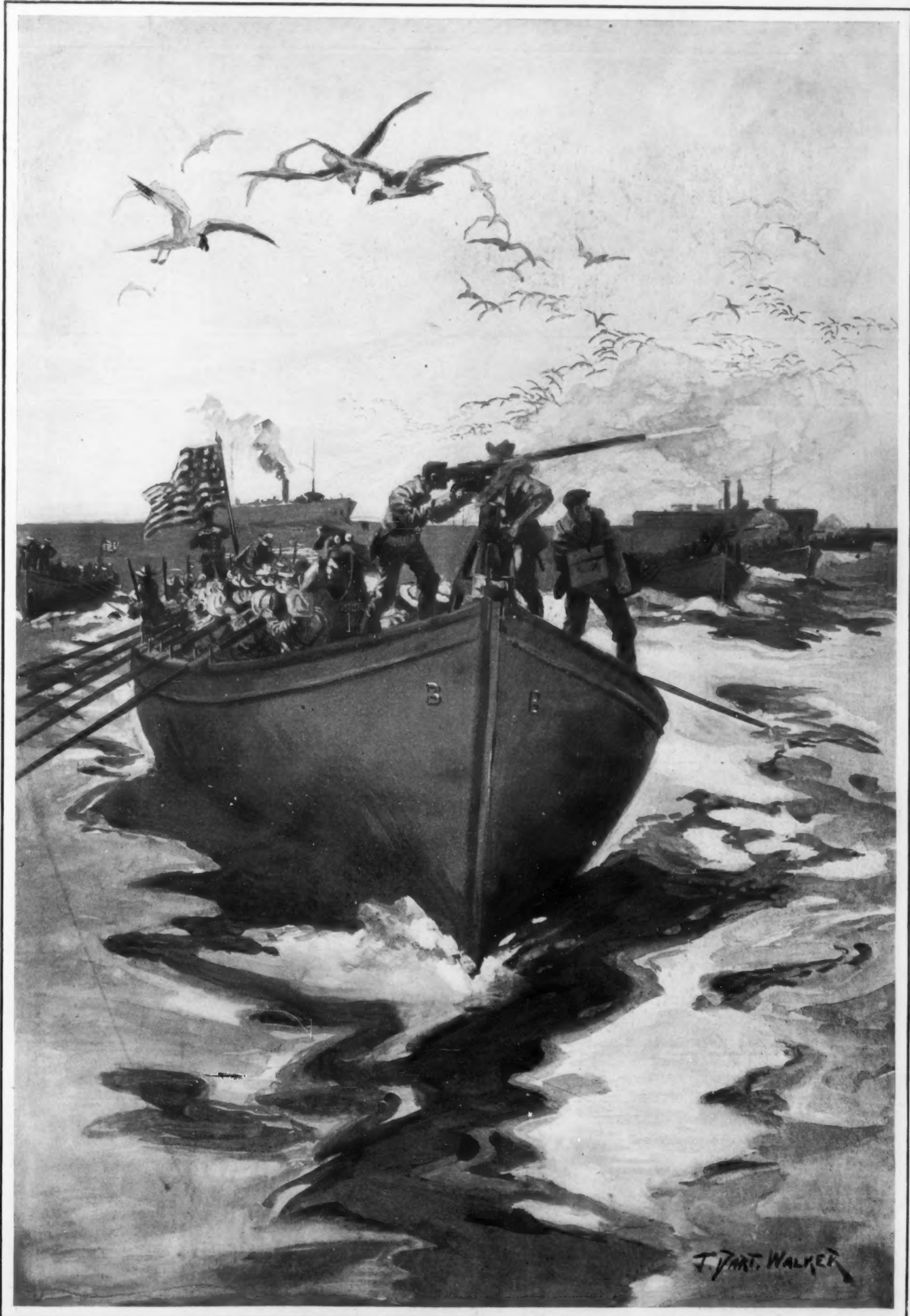


### The Financial Hub of the Universe.

LOWER BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, LOOKING FROM ST. PAUL'S CHURCH NORTH THROUGH THE GREATEST BUSINESS SECTION IN THE WORLD. THIS REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH MIGHT BE CAPTIONED "THE WORK OF MAN." WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE FAINT GLIMPSE OF THE EAST RIVER, THERE IS NOTHING IN SIGHT EXCEPT THINGS MADE BY THE HANDS OF MAN. THE PICTURE FORMS A PHOTOGRAPHIC POEM ON THE SUBJECT, "BUSINESS."

*Taken especially for Leslie's Weekly by our special photographer, H. D. Blawvelt.*





**United States Marines Landing Under Fire.**

IF THE GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO SEND THE UNITED STATES MARINES INTO NICARAGUA THEY WILL PROBABLY BE FORCED TO LAND IN THIS MANNER. WHILE THE GUNS FROM THE BATTLE-SHIPS SWEEP THE SURROUNDING HILLS, RAPID-FIRE GUNS ARE USED ON THE SMALL LANDING BOATS TO CLEAR THE SHORE OF GUERRILLA FIGHTERS. MR. WALKER SHOWS HIS CLOSE OBSERVATION OF TROPICAL LIFE IN HIS TREATMENT OF THE FLOCKS OF FRIGHTENED BIRDS SWINGING OUT TO SEA AFTER HAVING BEEN DISTURBED BY THE RAPID-FIRE GUNS.—Drawn especially for *Leslie's Weekly* by the noted marine artist, T. Dart Walker.



# Pictorial Bulletin of Recent Noteworthy Events



**AFTER THE GOAT HAD BEEN RIDDEN.**

Masonic Shriners of the State of Tennessee. The annual initiation was held recently at Knoxville, and many of the candidates are shown in costume in the front rows of the picture. Among the applicants for Shriner membership were many of Knoxville's most prominent citizens.  
*E. Hamson.*



**UNIQUE MEMORIAL.**

Imposing marble monument erected near Radford, Va., to the memory of Mary Draper Ingles, the first white woman to be married west of the Alleghenies.—*Charles J. Harkrader.*



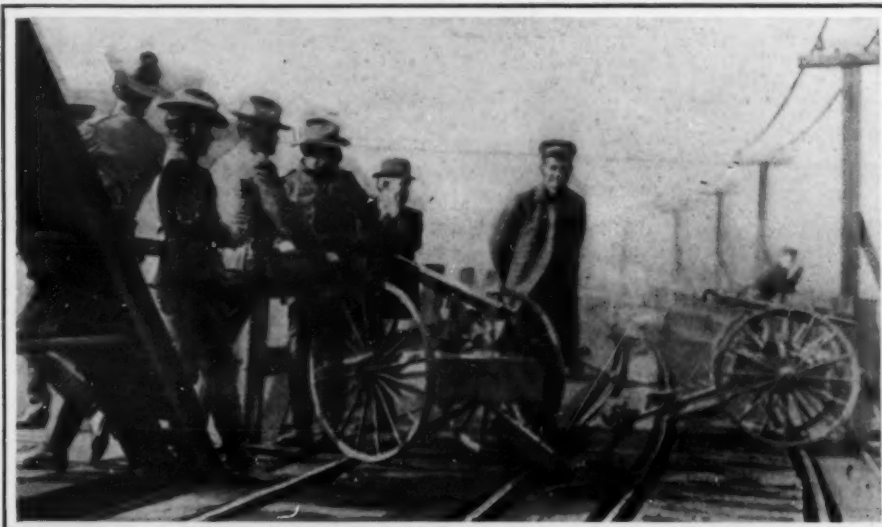
**COSTLY FIRE IN KALAMAZOO.**

A fire which originated in the Burdick House, one of the best-known hotels in Southern Michigan, recently laid in ruins a major portion of one of Kalamazoo's most important business squares. Five firemen were injured and one hundred and sixty hotel guests were driven, scantily clad, into the streets at night. The loss is estimated to be one million dollars.  
*C. D. McGibeny.*



**THE DESTRUCTION OF A NOTED SUMMER PAVILION.**

The recent burning of the bathing pavilion at Easton's Beach, Newport, R. I. This resort was very popular with the Newport summer visitors and was widely known throughout the country. The origin of the fire is unknown. The damage was about \$100,000.  
*M. W. Hall.*



**GUARDIANS OF LAW AND ORDER.**

Ohio National Guard with their machine guns controlling the situation at Bridgeport, O., where the employees of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company were on strike.—*Brandon.*



**SNATCHING A BITE TO EAT DURING THE STRIKE RIOTS.**

Intermittent rioting between strikers and a military guard continued for three days. Fifteen hundred militiamen were then dispatched to Bridgeport and the town was placed under martial law.—*Brandon.*



**PRESIDENT TAFT ON HIS WAY TO PRAISE AFRICAN MISSIONS.**

The President recently made a powerful address in Carnegie Hall, New York City, before a splendid audience which had met to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee anniversary of the institution of the first foreign mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—*Blauvelt.*



**"HELLO, BILL!" "HELLO, BOYS!"**

President Taft at the famous Bowery Mission, New York City, on December 13th. More than one thousand homeless men from the lodging-houses of the Bowery and the park benches gathered to hear the presidential talk. The greeting between the President of the United States and the unfortunate homeless men was the opening line of our caption.—*Pictorial News Co.*



# Amazing Wealth in a New Industry

By John Mathews

THE OTHER day I was glancing over the condensed statistics of the earnings of a number of the largest industries in America. These figures told such a marvelous story of fortune and success that one is almost startled to read them.

They told of the rapid rise to wealth of men who were poor or whose means were very small. They told how other men had become associated with the leaders in these industries, and like them had risen to fortune.

Ten or twenty years ago the electrical industry, the photograph industry, and even the locomotive and car-building industries were obscure and unimportant.

But within a space of time that is within the memory, probably, of every one who reads this article, these industries have developed to such proportions that every year they are creating enormous fortunes.

A few years ago George Westinghouse was unknown. Then he started the Westinghouse Electric Company. As more uses were found for the electric current and means for employing it were perfected, the business of the Westinghouse Company increased so fast and its profits became so enormous that actually within only a little more than a decade it has paid to Mr. Westinghouse and the men who became associated with him the great fortune of \$26,000,000 in dividends.

Even greater have been the net earnings of another large electrical manufacturing concern, the General Electric Company. Already these earnings amount to \$47,000,000. In a single year alone this company's profits have reached \$11,500,000!

The great railroad expansion in the United States has taken place largely within recent years, and this expansion has created two mammoth industries—those devoted to building engines and those which build cars.

Here, again, figures tell the remarkable story. The American Locomotive Company in only six years has made the immense sum of \$32,000,000 for its stockholders.

The American Car and Foundry Company in the same length of time has paid out \$30,000,000 in dividends.

Undoubtedly you appreciate that the kodak business in America is a large one; but did you know that the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, N. Y., has paid dividends on its common stock alone of \$20,000,000 in only four years? Think of it!

Such astonishing wealth as that of the companies which I have cited is the result in each case of the rapid development of a new industry. I have mentioned only a few. Many others could be given.

It was not long ago that each one of these great organizations was new, the industry which they represent in its infancy. There were men with foresight and business grasp who saw the opportunities in the electrical field, the locomotive or car-building business and the photographic art. These men invested in the companies which led these industries, and they have been rewarded by astonishing profits.

I venture to say that \$100 invested in any of these industries when they were in the earlier stages of their development is worth \$10,000 to-day.

The facts which I have given you are undeniably interesting in themselves. The growth of American enterprise and business has astonished the world.

But the story of these great fortunes is particularly important on account of its relation with the story of another industry which is developing so rapidly that it is destined to become one of the foremost in America. This industry is based upon the application of gas to the production of power. It has been brought about through the perfection of the gas motor.

It seems almost incredible that a formless, invis-

new fleet of pleasure craft, and a new speed demon was brought into being—a slender, narrow hull, with power in its vitals to drive it through water with express-train rapidity. All readers of newspapers are familiar with the "Standard," the fastest motor-boat in the world, which has attained a velocity of forty-three miles an hour—a veritable projectile—splitting the water under the stimulus of a 300-horse-power gas engine.

But the biggest things in an industry don't begin



HON. LEWIS NIXON,  
The noted naval constructor and shipbuilder, who is head of the great gas motor industry.—*Alman & Co.*

to happen until big men take hold of them. The gas engine was perfected first by men whose genius was strictly mechanical. Then one of the most important men of affairs in America took up the development of the industry, and rapid and remarkable achievements are the result.

For several years Lewis Nixon, of New York, has been foremost among progressive and constructive Americans. He made an international reputation, first as a naval constructor of extraordinary ability.

The battleship *Oregon*, which performed the most remarkable service of any American war vessel during the Spanish-American conflict, was designed by Mr. Nixon.

All told, Mr. Nixon has built eleven men-of-war for the United States navy, sixteen vessels for the Russian navy, two for Mexico, five for Cuba, and four for Santo Domingo. For the United States and foreign countries he has built every known type of vessel, among them a number of great prominence, including the yacht *Meteor* for the Emperor of Germany, which was christened by the then Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Mr. Nixon's name is known everywhere throughout the civilized world for what he has already accomplished. He is a recognized leader of industry. Some time ago he saw the coming supremacy of the gas engine. He became identified with the industry, and soon became the leader of it.

The gas-motor industry made rapid strides. Important things were done. First came a contract between Mr. Nixon and the Russian government for ten men-of-war to be built in America. These were swift, powerful torpedo-boats, and their power was supplied with huge gas motors built by the company of which Mr. Nixon is the head.

The first of these vessels that was sent from America to Russia accomplished a remarkable feat. In the midst of the storms of winter it crossed the Atlantic Ocean from New York to Sevastopol, a distance of 6,000 miles, under its own power, absolutely alone. This trip was made in rapid time, without accident or interruption and in perfect safety.

The successful voyage of the *Gregory*, the first gas-motor man-of-war ever built, opened the eyes of the naval authorities of both hemispheres. The possibilities in time of war of a vessel that could go such a distance under such conditions without a tender, without stopping for fuel, and with such speed aroused wide discussion. The advantage in war time to the navy possessing such a fleet was seen to be very great.

The result of this awakening was immediate. Austria at once contracted for four torpedo-boats, securing its gas engines from Lewis Nixon. Japan hastened to have a number of submarines equipped in the same way. The naval authorities of the United States are now considering the substitution of gas engines in the place of steam engines in many of its warships. Undoubtedly the first step in a great revolution in naval construction has been made. The result will be the enormous increase in the production of gas engines.

But the most striking development of all in this industry will be the substitution of gas engines for stationary steam plants on land. Wherever you see a steam boiler and engine, in a manufacturing plant, in a power plant or as a producer of power for an electric generator, you may know that a gas engine may be substituted for that plant. To develop the field of the use of huge gas motors in big stationary power plants will give the operations of the company which is assured of the leadership in this department of enterprise a magnitude equal to that of the greatest electrical and locomotive concerns of this country. Right here is perhaps the most important point of this whole subject.

The development of this, its greatest field, means for the gas-motor industry the construction of motors of high power, using gas obtained from coal as their explosive force. One company alone in the country is practically without opposition in the construction of high-power gas engines. This company is the Standard Motor Construction Company, of which Lewis Nixon is president.

This company's exclusive patents give it alone the ability to construct such engines as will generate, for instance, 2,000 horse-power.

Already the Standard Company is the leader in the gas-engine industry. Its business extends to all parts of the world. Its marine engine is used in almost every kind of craft afloat. It is employed by the navies of many nations. Numerous great pleasure yachts have had their steam engines taken out and Standard gas motors substituted in their stead. Nothing could better demonstrate the astonishing development of this new great industry in America than the remarkable progress of the Standard Company itself.

During the years of depression through which we have just passed, and while the usual manufacturing enterprise was reducing costs, laying off men, working only on part time, the Standard Company's business was booming. It increased the extent of its operations. In 1908, when the depression was most severe, the Standard Company doubled its profits over 1907, which was a year of high prosperity.

In 1909 the company has doubled its profits over 1908. The business is increasing with such extraordinary rapidity that the profits of 1910 will probably be twice those of 1909.

Such a condition of affairs is most remarkable. And this condition exists because the Standard Company is foremost in the newest great industry in America.

And now I come to the point which I had in mind when this article was begun. The immense profits of such companies as Westinghouse, General Electric, Eastman Kodak, American Locomotive and others showed plainly to me the results which may be expected by the continued remarkable growth of the Standard Motor Construction Company.

This company now stands where these other great enterprises stood only a few years ago. Those who are able to join the leaders and pioneers in this new gas-motor industry will profit as did those who were among the pioneers in the other industries. And it is this fact which has made so significant an announcement a short time ago [of an opportunity to secure some of the shares of Lewis Nixon's Standard Motor Construction Company].

I considered this a most unheard-of chance for profit-making. The Standard Company has, it seems to me, the greatest field for enormous growth of any business enterprise in America. It is headed by a man of great ability, whose associates, such as Edwin C. Cramp, formerly vice-president of the great Cramp Shipyard in Philadelphia, and others, are men of national prominence.



POWERFUL TORPEDO-BOAT BUILT FOR THE RUSSIAN NAVY BY LEWIS NIXON, EQUIPPED WITH HUGE GAS MOTORS.



THE STANDARD, FASTEST MOTOR BOAT IN THE WORLD, WHICH HAS ATTAINED THE REMARKABLE SPEED OF 43 MILES AN HOUR.

ible gas, a substance as intangible as the air, has become the basis of one of the greatest and most practical and useful industries of the world.

Automobiles were not made until gas motors had been perfected. Twelve or fifteen years ago the automobile was almost as crude and uncertain as is the aeroplane to-day. But automobiles now are counted by the hundred thousand.

Then the gas engine was applied to boats. The result is that the world is fast acquiring a brand-

To become associated with them in the gas-engine industry looks to me like one of the rarest opportunities for money-making ever offered. To the man with capital to invest, I advise immediate investigation of the offer of shares in this company, by writing to the Hon. Lewis Nixon, personally, at his office, 66 West Thirty-fifth Street, New York City. Ask Mr. Nixon to tell you about the Standard Motor Construction Company, and tell him that you read this article in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



FINANCIAL

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First Refunding 5% Gold Bonds  
DUE 1929

The territory served by this Company includes the cities of East Chicago, Hammond, Michigan City, Indiana Harbor and Whiting, having a total population of over 90,000, and embraces the entire manufacturing district on the South Shore of Lake Michigan, from Illinois-Indiana State Line to Michigan City, extending on both sides of the new steel city of Gary—a district destined to be the greatest manufacturing center in the United States.

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The bonds are secured by a general lien on the entire property of the Company.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Our circulation books are open for your inspection.  
A SPECIAL WORD TO SUBSCRIBERS.—TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year, to all subscribers in the United States, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, Guam, Tutuila, Samoa. Foreign postage, \$1.50 extra. Twelve cents per copy, \$6.00 per year, to Canadian subscribers. Subscriptions are payable in advance by draft on New York, or by express or postal money order.

BACK NUMBERS: Present year, 10 cents per copy; 1908, 20 cents; 1907, 30 cents, etc.  
CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.  
The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason. If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

I DON'T know what this New Year will bring to my readers. I know what it would bring if the public temper were reasonable and right. That it is neither is evident to every one who reads the newspapers. We are an impulsive people, and almost as thoughtless as we are impulsive. We pay more attention to scare headlines in the sensational papers than we do to thoughtful utterances of our statesmen. An eloquent or a divorce case will have greater space in the newspaper than the most thoughtful utterance of a great educator.

Everybody reads the prize fights and the scandals, while the messages of the President and the annual reports of his Cabinet officers are like so much waste paper. Yet what is more important for a patriotic people to know than the policy of its chief executive and the manner in which the various departments of the government are being conducted and whether the administration is business-like, honest and economical or not? Perhaps some one will say that I suggest very dry reading, but no one thinks of this when he is figuring on the cost of a house, a horse or even of a pound of sugar. It is business to the purchaser to know what he is buying and to see that he gets what he pays for. Isn't it just as much a matter of business that he should know how the government which he supports is conducted, and whether the persons he has elected to conduct it are fit and capable to meet their responsibilities?

We are on the eve apparently of an era of great prosperity, and my prediction for 1910 would be that it will bring, before its close, great happiness to the American people—satisfactory prices for commodities, profit to the farmer, good wages to the artisan, dividends to the investor, and fair returns to capital. It has been my custom, at the beginning of each year, to predict what, in my judgment, seemed to be the natural result of existing conditions. I do not mean that I simply guess, like a fortune-teller, at what may happen. I try conscientiously, from the point of view of the present, to judge of the future. When I said, three years ago in my New Year's article, that the prosperity of the country had intoxicated speculation and that Wall Street would have to experience a sharp decline, I

voiced the opinion of conservative observers generally. All these are now agreed that conditions justify the general hope of a period of prosperity continuing for several years. Two factors are of prime importance for a full realization of this expectation. First, a spirit of conservatism must replace or modify the general tendency to unrest. Secondly, natural conditions must be favorable to good crops.

At present the muck-rakers and sensation-mongers, in spite of their declining influence, still hold the ear of the superficial and thoughtless. The cry is still for legislation to hamper the railways and restrict the operations of industrial corporations. Everything must be regulated by governmental authority—the railways, the corporations and the banks. Combinations, whether reasonable or unreasonable, must not be permitted to exist, for fear that they may be in restraint of trade. The courts seem to hold that it is not a question whether these combinations serve to maintain wages at a living figure and establish prices of commodities at a satisfactory level. The decision in the Standard Oil case had nothing to do with these matters. The court held that a combination of a number of companies engaged in the same business might restrain trade, and was therefore to be judged as illegal.

Worst of all, when railway and other corporations go to the courts for relief, they only add to the fury of their opponents. Think, for instance, of the action of the Governor of Oklahoma in advising the State board of public affairs to favor a boycott of four railroads because in court they opposed the collection of an objectionable revenue tax! Has it become unlawful to appeal to the courts against what seems to be an injustice? How long will investors retain their holdings of railway and industrial securities if they are forced to fight such methods? How long will capital venture into new enterprises in this country?

Do my readers stop to think that capital, like labor, seeks the best returns? No workman likes to seek employment of a bankrupt concern which may close its doors at any time and leave him on the outside and unpaid. No money will venture in an enterprise which is hounded, pursued, denounced and regulated to death. Capital and labor go hand in hand, and I am glad to know that this fact is becoming more generally understood by both and that each is having greater consideration for the other. I take off my hat to my friend, George W. Perkins, of J. P. Morgan & Co., for devising, so successfully, a plan of profit-sharing by the great Steel Corporation and by the International Harvester Company. I feel a sense of respect for the pension systems, too, inaugurated by these corporations, by the

(Continued on page 660.)

FINANCIAL

## 6% Net Paid Quarterly

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BRANCH OFFICE—1 HUDSON ST.

## The Press and the Workingman.

LABOR is universal and eternal. The keenest satirist, the coldest cynic, admits its grandeur and supremacy. Great men have been great because of their capacity for labor. All that we have in theory or practice we owe to laborious service. Undaunted and unceasing toil is man's key to industrial mastery. His triumph over the forces of the universe has been gained only after long plodding up the laborer's pathway. These are some of the reasons, we presume, why the press of the country is so intensely interested in all the problems and questions which labor is called upon to solve. The press, however, is interested primarily because every one on a newspaper or magazine, from the office-boy to the president of the company, must be a tireless and enthusiastic laborer himself. Thus anything which is significant to labor is personally vital to your newspaper or magazine man. We quote a few clippings from the American press, showing different viewpoints of labor questions and emphasizing an inspiring regard for the dignity of labor. The *Hatman* comments as follows upon an interesting labor subject:

The open shop is a concrete example of the spirit of American institutions and represents that liberty which, on a larger scale, our fathers fought for. It stands for the freedom of every one to do as he will with his own within the law, be it labor, a retail store or a hat factory. The open shop allows a mechanic to take personal pride in his work and makes the amount of his earnings dependent solely on his skill and industry. His earning power is not restricted by the false standard arbitrarily fixed by outside interference. The open shop works to the advantage of the retailer in the better merchandise which he receives, in the greater promptness of deliveries, and in the assurance that the filling of his orders will not be interfered with by strikes and labor disputes. The open shop stands for American manhood.

"Ninety-two per cent. of the savings of the workmen involved in the last five great strikes this country has suffered were swept away," says *Moody's Magazine* in an editorial on "What the Boycott Has Cost the Nation." It reviews these expenditures from the standpoint of results thus:

The 1906 report of the Federation of Labor, given in September of that year, records 887 strikes, involving 91,530 workmen and costing those same workmen \$3,982,865.66. In the matter of the division of such expenses, the Typographical Union stands at the head of the list, with its tax of more than a million and a half dollars. The United Mine Workers quarreled away almost another million, or \$920,895.15. The Iron Molders depleted their treasury \$452,031.59, while the Machinists' Union threw \$143,069.58 into a suicidal struggle. The following year, seemingly unwilling to learn by such disastrous experience, the Federation of Labor reports 1,433 strikes, involving 130,271 of its members. The resultant tax upon their resources amounted to \$3,290,353.20. For the year ending September 30, 1908, the American Federation of Labor shows a decrease in the amount of its tribute paid to the cause of industrial dissension, two and one-half millions of dollars being given as the extent of the financial drain for that year.

An interesting departure in distributing pay envelopes in factories is pointed out by *Iron Age*. Each employé is handed his week's earnings by clerks, who make the rounds of the shops on pay day. We read further:

The change to this system is largely on the theory that to stand in line to receive wages detracts from a man's self-respect. It hurts the pride of many workmen still further to have their names on pay envelopes replaced by numbers, which is the usual method at a pay window. The elimination of the pay window further effects some saving of time, either of the workmen after they have finished their labors or of the employer if the line is permitted to form in shop hours. In very large plants such a system may not be practicable, nor would it be in certain smaller works because of the nature of the employment. But in most small establishments, and in many of considerable size, there appears to be no serious obstacle to the use of such a pay system. The services of one or more clerks are needed for only a short time. The payment is a personal, private transaction, which appeals strongly to the American idea. Surely, no harm can result from giving to a man's wages an additional dignity.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



### Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

AFTER all I have said about the subject in these columns, it should be unnecessary for me to speak again of the wisdom of taking out insurance in a company that is sound financially. Yet I am continually getting letters in which the writers say that they are without the protection of insurance because the companies in which they had policies had gone to the wall. Almost invariably these persons have been caught by the bait of "lower premiums." The safest rule for the man who is going to insure his life is to avoid the new and untried companies and to take out his policy in an old-line, well-established company. In this way the maximum amount of security—the thing most desired in life insurance—will be secured.

F., Pennsylvania: The Union Mutual is one of the oldest of the old-line companies. It was established as early as 1848. It is not one of the largest companies, but makes a good report of its earnings and stands well.

M. R., Toledo, Ohio: 1. The Mutual Reserve did a large business in Spain, and on its failure some of its funds were left on deposit with bankers in that country. It is said that the Spanish government will endeavor to appropriate these funds for the benefit of Spanish policy-holders.

L., Dover, Del.: 1. A dispatch recently announced that the Economic Life, started under Delaware laws two or three years ago with an authorized capital of \$500,000, had gone out of business with a loss to the stockholders of over \$200,000. This shows one of the risks of going into new life insurance companies. The old companies are so well anchored and have such a hold on the business, that competition with them is exceedingly difficult. 2. I do not advise the purchase of the stock and doubt if the bonus has much value.

M., Manchester, N. H.: Your policy is the contract with the insurance company and is like any other contract. If it is lost you must produce the proofs to that effect, and they must either be accepted by the parties in interest, or they must be passed upon by the courts. It seems to me that the company should not put you to the expense of litigation but should accept reasonable and satisfactory proofs, and you should offer to present these accordingly, giving a bond of indemnity, if required, so that if the policy should be found you would agree that it was to be regarded as canceled.

*Hermut*

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

### The Troopers.

WE clattered into the village street, and up to the Rose and Crown, And we roared a toast to the Tory host as we tossed his liquor down: "Long life to General Washington! He's a gentleman, we trow!

But death to a thing like a tyrant king, and his vassal, my great Lord Howe!" Then we doffed the hat as down we sat, and bade him fatten the board, And when he whimpered and wheezed and whined we gave a clank of the sword: By his own wide hearth 'twas a matter for mirth to see him bent and cowed, This cringing thing to a tyrant king, and his vassal, my great Lord Howe.

We had ridden fast, we had ridden far, and under the stars had slept: Out of the night for the foray-fight we into the dawn had crept: Long and late we had laughed at fate, we had hungered oft, and now 'Twas a goodly thing to feast like a king, and his vassal, my great Lord Howe!

We had kissed our mothers and kissed our wives and kissed our sweethearts true: As a grain of sand we had held our lives in the work we had to do: We were "Rebels" all, proud name, God wot! because we would not bow Our heads to a thing like a tyrant king, and his vassal, my great Lord Howe!

"To saddle, lads!" was the word we heard leap blithe from the captain's tongue: So we raised a rouse for the Tory house as out of the door we flung: "Long life to General Washington! He's a gentleman, we trow!

But death to a thing like a tyrant king, and his vassal, my great Lord Howe!"

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

### No Penalizing of Thrift.

ONE OF the best-known and most successful business men in the United States, C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., a gentleman whose triumph in a new and untried field of advertising has been so notable that he is often singled out as an illustration of what advertising will do for a popular product, writes us as follows. We commend his words of wisdom to the attention of every thoughtful business man.

It is really unnecessary to invite your attention to the character of readers interested in your publications except that I wish to use that fact as a basis for what I am going to say. Your readers are of the thrifty kind, those who have accumulated more or less of this world's goods, and we will suppose accumulations have been made honestly and by reason of industry, thought and thrift. Naturally they will oppose any editorial policy which advocates the penalizing of thrift and reward for unthrift. There is a tendency in this direction in America almost identically on the same lines pursued in England for the



**THE** sales of Swift & Company are principally Fresh Meats—Beef, Mutton and Pork—to retail dealers who recognize in meats branded

**U. S. Inspected and Passed**  
Establishment No. 3

the guarantee that Swift's products are dressed and marketed after the most improved sanitary methods in the cleanest packing and branch houses in America.

Swift's Branded or Labeled products are prepared to meet the demand of consumers associating the the name of "Swift" with Highest Quality.

The policy of Swift & Company is to maintain the standard of Quality, so that the housewife—who wants the best—shall continue to have faith in Swift's products, and make them her favorite brands.

Swift's Specialties can be obtained from dealers everywhere.

Swift's Premium Hams Swift's Premium Bacon Swift's Premium Lard Swift's Premium Chickens Swift's Premium Butterine Swift's Silver-Leaf Lard Swift's Beef Extract	Swift's Pride Soap Swift's Pride Washing Powder Swift's Pride Cleanser Swift's White Laundry Soap Wool Soap Crown Princess Toilet Soap Pumice Soap
--	--

**Swift & Company, U. S. A.**



THE GREAT MASONIC REUNION.

Held at the Academy of Music, in New York, December 21, 1859. It was one of the most notable events of the times. Many noted men and foreign representatives were present.



FORGING THE WAY FOR COMMERCE.

Men working on the crib of the foundation of the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence River, connecting the United States with Canada. The bridge was opened on Saturday, December 17, 1859.

FIFTY YEARS AGO TO-DAY.

Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly of December 31, 1859, and copyrighted.

past ten or fifteen years. This pandering to the Socialistic proclivity of the ne'er-do-wells has been adopted by some publishers and politicians in the hope of winning favor, subscriptions and votes.

I am thoroughly opposed to any policy which advocates tyranny and unfair advantage on the part of property owners, but it is even more dangerous to advocate policies leading up toward the confiscation by class legislation, various and sundry forms of unfair taxation, and the great variety of methods which have been applied in England, and which have resulted in the terrible conditions in that country. Take for instance, the proposed income tax. We must steadfastly oppose the present drift of sentiment and uphold a policy under which every man who enjoys the safety and benefit of a good government shall be a supporter of that government by giving part of what he earns just in proportion as he may be able. It seems to me we should never forget the necessity of building up a sturdy character of independence and self-support rather than to permit the unnatural growth now to be seen, under which some men are expected to be petted, pampered, and fed with a spoon without effort on their part—leaners who are always looking for someone to lean upon.

\* \*

### Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

**PATRICK FRANCIS SHEEDY**, widely known as "America's best game sport," "the greatest and most honest gambler in the country," collector of fine art works, instrumental in the return of the lost Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire, at New York, December 12th, aged 59.

Arthur Hill, one of the best-known Republicans in Michigan, regent of the University of Michigan, at Saginaw, Mich., December 4th, aged 62.

Sir Alfred Lewis Jones, wealthy ship-owner and tariff expert, at London, England, December 13th.

Mrs. Susanna Judd, for fifteen years president of the Woman's Aid Society of the Central Baptist Church, Williamsburg, N. Y., noted social worker, at Brooklyn, N. Y., December 13th, aged 60.

General J. S. Casement, railroad constructor, philanthropist, Civil War veteran, at Painesville, O., December 13th.

General Domingo Vasquez, former President of Honduras, at Honduras, December 9th.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c a bottle.

## LESLIE'S WEEKLY'S CLASSIFIED SERVICE

The Best Classified Advertising Medium

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1,000,000 READERS

Every endeavor will be made to keep questionable advertisements out of these columns

### PATENTS

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INCORPORATE YOUR COMPANIES IN ARIZONA. Least Cost. Greatest advantages. Transact business, keep books anywhere. President Stoddard, former Secretary of Arizona. Laws and forms free. Stoddard Incorporation Company, Box 8-Z, Phoenix, Arizona.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**EARN \$10 TO \$15 A WEEK During Spare Time.**

We, as manufacturers, start you and furnish everything. No canvassing. Three simple successful Mail Order plans to keep our factories busy. We coach you and show you how to get business. You pay us in three months and make big profits. Spare time to start. Write today for positive proof.

Pease Mfg. Co., 1508 Pease Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**FREE:** If you will send us your name and address we will send you absolutely free for 3 months, a Monthly Publication, postpaid, descriptive of the Republic of Mexico. Address THE JANITA PLANTATION COMPANY, 613 Magee Building, Dept. 10, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### AGENTS

**AMBITIOUS AGENTS** will find in our **tube** form food flavors (saving 85%) a remarkable and unlimited opportunity to build a big, profitable and permanent business. Write for terms and territory. You will make dollars by investigating at once. C. H. Stuart & Co., 2 Stuart Block, Newark, New York.

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**CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES** are paid well for easy work; examinations of all kinds soon; expert advice, sample questions and Booklet 511 describing positions and telling easiest and quickest way to secure them free. Write now. Washington Civil Service School, Washington, D. C.

### All That Was Left of It.

First autoist—"Is that the same automobile you bought this spring?"  
Second autoist—"All except the body and three wheels."



### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 658.)

Standard Oil, by the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and other great railway systems. The corporations are doing more for their worn-out employes than the churches are doing for valetudinarian clergymen.

Let my readers, in wishing a Happy New Year to everybody about them, think of these things, and let them set aside the sensational and muck-raking publications and read those that preach the gospel of peace and good-will. If wrongs are being done in some instances by capital, are not some wrongs done by labor? Is any of us without fault? If so, let him cast the first stone. Let us stop belittling ourselves. The inquiry of James H. Lewis, of Chicago, at a recent dinner in New York, was timely and pertinent. He asked, "What evil spirit is this which has of late perverted the course of American patriotism? What dominating god of despair has seized the American character and converted it to the worship of denunciation and made popular universal malediction? What new-born divinity has been created out of the times to compel all Americans to the creed of belittling the achievements of their own country, to discredit the accomplishments of their own country?" He added truly: "There cannot be respect for citizenship which is daily being proclaimed by its own voice as being unworthy any place higher than the penitentiary, nor deserving patriotic sacrifice worthy of more than a sneer and a doubt."

Let every business man and every patriotic workingman keep in touch with his member of Congress and enter a protest when action is taken tending to cripple business and destroy confidence. If this is done, the New Year will fill our pockets with cash and our hearts with joy.

There are dark spots on the horizon, and they may change the aspect of affairs within a year or two. The high prices for all the necessities of life have stimulated a demand for higher wages. Railroad employes are uniting to ask for higher pay. This comes at a time when the railroads are emerging from one of the worst experiences they have ever had. I do not believe that any reasonable man exists who will not agree with the statement of President Brown, of the New York Central, that

if wages are increased, a commensurate increase in railroad rates is absolutely necessary. How can railroad rates be increased in the face of the antagonism toward the railroads which legislators and demagogues exhibit?

The sensible suggestion has been heard at Washington that the railroads be permitted to make joint rates or traffic agreements under proper supervision, so that there shall not be cut-throat competition. Under such an agreement the railroads could pay dividends and continue to pay good wages. Demagogues denounce this suggestion and say that such an agreement would be in restraint of trade and a violation of the anti-trust law. Yet workingmen unite to maintain wages, and no one objects. The tendency of the world is toward combination on a living basis rather than competition on a basis of destruction. Labor has recognized it, and capital is doing the same. What is fair for the one ought to be conceded to be fair for the other, and it will be in due time.

This will be a year of prosperity if the demagogues and muck-rakers are set aside and business interests are given fair play. It will be a year of great prosperity if Providence shall again bless us with bounteous crops. With these two conditions settled, the railroads will again become heavy purchasers of equipments of all kinds, and thus will give a new impetus to industrial activity in all directions. Capital will open new channels for the employment of labor on a profitable basis, and investors in other countries will seek to share in the developing wealth of this most wonderful land. Increased dividends will be earned and paid by our great corporations and railways, and industries not on the dividend list at present will begin to make returns to holders of their securities. Wall Street will reflect by its animation the briskness of business, and its optimism as usual will carry it forward too quickly and too far. This is the outlook for the new year, and my readers, carefully considering the factors and measuring them as they stand for and against prosperity, can draw their own conclusions.

I have not the slightest doubt that if the conservatism which marked the annual message of President Taft be followed in his subsequent utterances and be accepted as a guide to legislation at Washington, and if the decision of the



OUR MIDSHIPMEN ON THE WOODEN COURT.

BASKET BALL TEAM OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

(Left to right) Wenzell, Mills (captain), Douglass, Jacobs, Abbott. These men have been playing fast games throughout the year.—Mrs. C. R. Miller.

highest court in the land, now pending, regarding the scope and purpose of the anti-trust law, be also within conservative bounds, nothing but a failure of the crops can prevent the country from entering upon one of the most prosperous eras it has ever enjoyed.

A word in answer to many inquiries from those who ask the safest way to begin to make money and to get on the road to wealth. After an experience extending over a quarter of a century, I have come to the decided conviction that no man can ever expect to achieve great wealth if he does not begin by learning how to save. In learning that lesson, he will teach himself the value of money and the fact that it has an earning power which should be set to work as quickly as possible. The man who makes a good saver in his younger days will make a good speculator later on. He will have learned certain fundamental truths regarding the accumulation of wealth which will make him a well-balanced speculator.

If any reader of this department who earns a surplus, no matter how small, has not learned the value of making this surplus earn something, he should get to work at once if he desires to accumulate wealth. In other countries everybody makes his small savings pay a good return. This is why the French people are so prosperous and happy, for every one is an investor.

Bankers in this country are learning the value of small investments. Now a man or boy with only ten dollars can put it out at interest and make it the basis of the ownership of a valuable security paying him four and a half per cent. and of such a character that there is no more risk in purchasing it than in putting the money in a savings bank. I cannot enter into a further discussion of this matter at this time. I advise any of my readers who wants to start his money on the path of earning to write to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York, for an interesting booklet on "The Safe Way To Save." I speak of this company because it is one of the strongest in the country and as safe as a savings bank. The directors include some of the wealthiest men in the United States. It is doing a good work in teaching the people that they can begin to save on as small an investment as ten dollars.

The late Russell Sage, who was one of the richest men in the country, told me that the secret of his wealth was keeping his money working all the time. From boyhood, with his very first earnings, he made them pay him interest. Day and night his accumulations were constantly adding to themselves, and he never left any of his money lying idle. This is the plan that every successful financier has followed, and it is the golden rule to wealth. I trust that all of my readers will begin at once to follow it, and I wish them all, as I have wished them so many times before, and hope to wish them many times again, on God's good providence, "A Happy New Year!"

S., Chicago, Ill.: I advise you not to put your money in the mining stocks to which you refer.

W., Staten Island, N. Y.: I do not believe there is much to be commended in the Santa Rita of

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

Arizona. A proposition of the same name in Mexico is better.

M., Newark, N. J.: If the American Ice Company were in popular hands it would sell considerably higher on the basis of earnings.

N., Croton, N. Y.: Pittsburgh Coal has advanced too rapidly to make it attractive. Hide and Leather pref. is better than the common.

B., Albany, N. Y.: U. S. Light and Heating pref. at 9% with a bonus of 50 per cent. in com. stock is cheaper than the com. at 2 1/4.

X. Y. Z., Newark, N. J.: Almost any of the low-priced industrials will profit by a general renewal of prosperity in 1910. Note my weekly suggestions.

K., Colgate, Ohio: 1. I do not regard Oxford Linen stock as in the investment class. 2. The mere fact that you are urged to hasten your subscription for fear of losing an opportunity to subscribe is of no consequence.

Inquirer, Altoona, Pa.: The N. Y. C. 3 1/2s are perfectly good. They have declined because of the general decline in the bond market due to the effort of the holders of gilt-edged securities to exchange them for others yielding greater revenue. The increase in the cost of living is partly responsible for this.

G., Memphis, Tenn.: I do not advise on cotton but only on Wall Street securities. You can get a daily cotton letter without charge if you will write to Atwood Violet & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York. They are members of the various cotton exchanges and have made a specialty of cotton for forty years.

H., Allensville, Ky.: 1. Stocks that show a profit can be sold to advantage with a hope of buying on a reaction before the general advance begins. 2. Pacific Mail is controlled by the Southern Pacific. This control can be utilized to the advantage of Pacific Mail, and undoubtedly will be, if subsidy legislation is secured.

Prediction, Nashville, Tenn.: No one can surely predict the future course of the market, but experienced bankers are able to foreshadow coming events. It would pay you to read "The Weekly Financial Review," J. S. Bache & Co., bankers and members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York, sent to their customers. A copy will be sent to any of my readers who will write for it and mention Jasper.

St. Louis, Mo.: 1. The U. P. convertible 4s are worth holding, and unless the railroad situation has drawbacks, because of the demand for increased pay, all of the best railroad securities ought to do better next year. 2. I believe that Southern Pacific is cheaper than Union Pacific. 3. American Tobacco Co. controls Havana Tobacco. I believe that but for the litigation in which the former is involved, the latter would have done better. Last year it reported a deficit, but I cannot discover that insiders are selling. They seem to absorb the stock on the decline.

(Continued on page 661.)

### How Helen Ware Celebrated New Year's Day.

(Continued from page 653.)

I explained to him how I had found the little fellow. At the end of the play the officer returned, saying that he had found the father of the boy and that he was then outside waiting.

I asked that he be brought in. When he entered the dressing-room he snatched up the child, who seemed delighted to see him. There was an excited conversation in Chinese between the father and son, and when the former was fully satisfied that his child had not been the victim of highbinders and that no reward was asked of him, he smiled and became very affable.

With very polite adieus the two left the theater, and I thought the matter closed. I did not then know the Chinese sense of gratefulness. Since then I have learned that the Chinaman, like the Indian, never forgets.

The next day I found a package waiting for me at the theater, and, to my surprise and joy, I discovered that it contained, besides a box of delicious sweetmeats, one of the most exquisitely embroidered shawls that I have ever seen. Attached to it was a card in bright red and gay with Chinese letters. In English, written with a tiny brush, I read:

"May great happiness be yours on this and many future Happy New Years, is the wish of Ching

How."



PUTTING LUGGAGE ABOARD IN THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

On December 14 one hundred and seventy marines left the Brooklyn Navy Yard to board the gunboat *Prairie* for Nicaragua.



CAPTAIN WALLACE,

Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who supervised the departure of the marines.



With the absence of drum and fife, and all ostentation, here and there throughout the country, marines have gradually been centering in Philadelphia to board the gunboats and cruisers there, supposedly for Central America. The soldier boys were caught in this instance as they were leaving the Brooklyn Navy Yard to board the navy tug *Puenee*.

UNITED STATES MARINES ANSWERING THE STILL ALARM.

Photographs by H. D. Blauvelt.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



### Silver Lining.

(Continued from page 649.)

he saw the doctor standing in the doorway.

"Mr. Palmer is still alive. He will pull through safely."

"But that isn't all," Reeves interrupted, studying the grave eyes. "You are keeping something back!"

"I regret to state that, while I am satisfied the patient will live, the operation was not the success I expected. The clot on the brain was more severe than I realized. Mr. Palmer has completely lost his reason. His mind is now, and will continue to be, a blank."

Reeves was on his feet, gripping at the porch rail. The doctor had bowed himself away, but his last words still rang in the other's ears.

"Mr. Palmer's mind will forever be a blank!"

Something arose stormily in his throat. That meant—meant that with the man's reason had gone all proofs. He was free to return home—to his office—to Molly. And yet another thought came upon him. He had forgotten the letter! By this time Molly was reading it. His own confession! What a bitter shock it would be to her! How she must loathe him! He paced back and forth across the porch, turning the thoughts over and over in his mind. And then, after a time, when the shadows were very dark and the stars came out, he determined upon his course. He would go back home.

The following noon he finally reached New York. He slipped noiselessly into the hall and rang his doorbell. Instantly, with a rush of feet and a glad little cry, Molly had her arms about his neck.

"Sidney!" she exclaimed. "Home so soon? I wasn't expecting you, but I'm glad. I was just thinking how lonesome I was growing!"

His head reeled and the kiss he returned her was mechanical and unreal. Had the letter miscarried?

"I'll bet you haven't had a bite of breakfast!" she hurried, clinging to his hands. "Now go in and wash, and I'll get something ready."

She tripped away, while he walked slowly through the rooms into his study.

Here, preparing to don a smoking jacket, he slipped off his other coat. As he did so, something fell from an inner pocket. Absently he picked it up, and for the second stared dumbly at the envelope across which was written Molly's name. Then the realization came, like a flash. It was the letter. He had forgotten to mail it! Unconsciously he uttered a prayer, and started to tear the letter to bits. Some one came up softly behind him and stayed his fingers.

"Not that, Sidney!" It was Molly's voice. "Not that! I want you to read it to me. Won't you?"

He turned and dumbly gazed into her wide, grave eyes.

"Oh, Sidney," she whispered, clinging bravely to him, "I know—have known—all these years. But I wanted to hear it from your lips. I knew about it even before we were married, dear. Did you think that one little dark cloud could blot out all my love for you?"

And then, with the dawn of understanding, he put out his arms and held her tight, tight against his heart.

### Has 1909 Made Good?

(Continued from page 648.)

chamber has usurped a privilege which has brought on a contest with the popular branch of Parliament.

A GLIMPSE BEHIND OUR OWN SHUTTERS.

For the United States the largest event which 1909 brought was the retirement of Mr. Roosevelt from the presidency and the accession of Mr. Taft. Like Mr. McKinley in 1897, Mr. Taft called an extra session of Congress to revise the tariff, and, early in August, that task was finished. As in the case of the Dingley act which it displaced, the Payne tariff of 1909 aided in ending a period of business stagnation and helped to set the wheels of trade in motion.

Shortly after the close of the session, Mr. Taft started on one of the longest tours which a President has ever made, extending from Boston to Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, and touching places as remote from each other on north and south lines as Minneapolis and New Orleans. The most important

## Come Girls—get together

and have a Taffy Pull. Make the taffy with Karo. See how smooth and golden it pulls. How delicious it tastes. How wholesome it is. Karo Fudge too—simply perfect—and Caramels and Butter Scotch

# Karo

### CORN SYRUP

Eat it on

Griddle Cakes  
Hot Biscuit  
Waffles

Use it for

Ginger-Bread  
Cookies  
Candy

\*Send your name on a post card for Karo Cook Book—fifty pages including thirty perfect recipes for home candy-making.

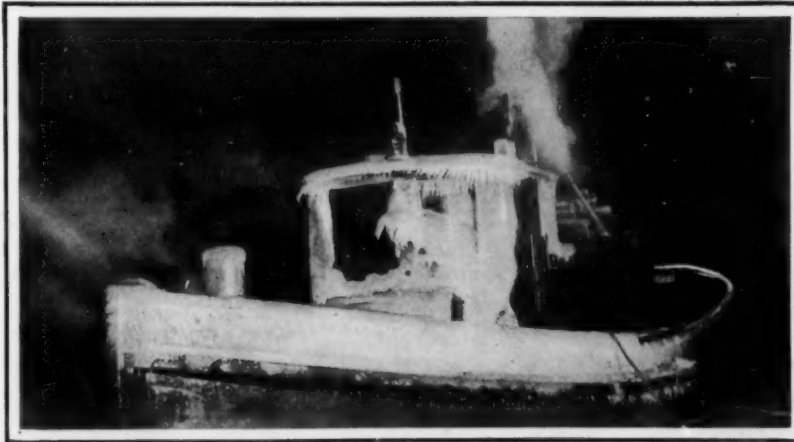
Corn Products Refining Co. Dept. K. K., New York





HELPLESS SPECTATORS OF A TERRIBLE SCENE.

The crew of the steamer *Keauaune*, who, powerless to aid, saw the burning of the *Clarion* in Cleveland harbor, Lake Erie. (Left to right) Will Gonlin, mate; F. G. Heckett, captain; Dave Kett, engineer; and Milton Redson, cook.



A STURDY RESCUER THAT FOUGHT IN VAIN.

The *Alva B.* as she entered Cleveland harbor after more than twenty-four hours' battle with the ice and waves in her vain effort to rescue the crew of the *Clarion*. The staunch little craft was weighted down with ice, her crew exhausted.

### AWFUL SACRIFICE OF LIFE ON LAKE ERIE.

On Wednesday, December 8th, the steamer *Clarion* was caught and wrecked in the terrible hurricane that swept Lake Erie. She caught fire and burned to her water-line, all the crew going down with her. Despite the efforts of the steamer *Alva B.*, which fought for twenty-four hours in the high waves, none of the crew was rescued.

events of the trip, which began on September 15th, which ended on the return to Washington on November 10th, and which covered almost thirteen thousand miles, were the meeting of Mr. Taft with President Diaz at El Paso, Tex., and Juarez, in the Mexican republic, and his four days' journey down the Mississippi, from St. Louis to New Orleans, as the guest of the Deep Waterway Association.

As in most cases in the years immediately following presidential campaigns, the elections of 1909 were not of great national consequence, although some of them were of much interest. In the contests for State officers, each party held its own fairly well. The heavy falling off in the Republican lead for Governor in Massachusetts was offset by the reduction of the Democratic majority for Governor of Virginia and by the capture of Nebraska by the Republicans, that State having been won by its favorite son, Mr. Bryan, in 1908.

Some of the results of the local canvasses which aroused the country's attention were the defeat of the negro disfranchising amendment to that State's constitution which the Maryland Democratic machine attempted to enact; the election of Judge Gaynor as mayor of New York and the wresting of the board of estimate and apportionment, which will expend \$1,000,000,000 during its term, from the control of Tammany; the defeat of Tom L. Johnson for mayor of Cleveland, after having carried that Republican city for that post four times in succession; and the defeat in San Francisco of Francis J. Heney, the prosecutor of the crooks in that city for several years past.

Two deaths in the United States in the past twelve months may be said to have had a national bearing. One of these was that of Edward H. Harriman, who had made larger conquests as a railway captain than any other man whom the world has seen. The other was that of Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, a Democrat who carried that Republican State three times in

(Continued on page 665.)

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 660.)

Ernest, New Orleans, La.: Many persons dependent on a fixed income have been embarrassed by the constant increase in the cost of the necessities of life and have been compelled to shift their securities into those making better returns. A number of bonds are offered on a 5 per cent. basis. Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, cor. William and Pine streets, New York, recommend several of these. Write to them for their "Circular No. 53" and also for their bond lists.

Novice, Denver, Col.: 1. Any man with a little money can speculate, but it would be unwise to risk all in a venture. Why not buy a few shares and hold until the time when they show you a profit? If 1910 is a prosperous year your profit ought to be realized before its close. "Odd Lots" means a few shares or less than 100 which is the ordinary trading unit. 2. John Muir & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, deal in odd lots. Write to them for their "Odd Lot Circular B."

Banker, Milwaukee, Wis.: Your inference of a more prosperous year based on the enormous disbursements for interest and dividends in January is that of many others. In a very interesting circular letter on this subject Mr. J. Frank Howell, banker, 34 New Street, New York, declares that "the dividend payments in January, 1910, will be the greatest on record and will be the forerunner of unprecedented prosperity." Mr. Howell's comments are decidedly interesting. You can obtain a copy by writing to him for it.

(Continued on page 665.)

For Automobile Tops

## Pantasote

GENUINE LEATHER

THE "Top" of an Automobile is most important. No covering equals the genuine **Pantasote** Leather—used exclusively by leading automobile manufacturers. Absolutely waterproof, keeps its color, easily cleaned and wears well. Cloth-on-both-sides materials fade, will not clean, and the interlining rubber rots. Unscrupulous dealers sell imitations to increase their profit.

Send postal for booklet on top materials, and sample with which to compare when buying, and prevent substitution.

THE PANTASOTE CO.  
90 BOWLING GREEN BLDG., NEW YORK.

## What Will You Do?

With what's left of your share of the January Disbursements after providing for your current requirements?

Last January some used it as initial payment on another bond or a few stocks on our **NON-FORFEITURE MONTHLY PAYMENT PLAN**, finished paying in 11 months out of regular income (protected in meantime against market fluctuations) and *This January* have another security in the safe deposit box that otherwise would not be there. Write for Booklet 11 K. It tells how.

**FLEMING & CO.**  
Investment Bankers  
Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Made for Gas, Oil or Electricity

## THIS ARTISTIC MISSION LAMP

will delight all lovers of art craft furnishings. It is made of Mission Weathered Oak; hand rubbed wax finished; has Handsome shade of four panels genuine Art Glass, harmonious tints of green and white. Complete, ready to use. Attractive and substantial. Height 24 in. Shade 15 in. sq. 7 in. deep. Fully guaranteed. Send for new booklet showing complete line Mission Portables, Domes and Fixtures.

Marion Mission Fixture Co., Dept. D-15-C, Marion, Ind.

## ANTI-NICOTINE PIPE

"Get the Pleasure Without the Poison!" Trade The Pipe They Let You Smoke At Home Mark

Looks and colors like meerschaum. Absorbs the nicotine and keeps on tasting sweet. You never had such an enjoyable smoke. Order 2 or More Today.

**40¢**  
Three for \$1.00  
Sent Prepaid  
Anywhere  
Money Back If Not Satisfactory

H. MENDES  
The Smokers' Friend  
328 N. 14th St., St. Louis, Mo.

## Remoh Gems

Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliance guaranteed forever—stands filing like a diamond—stands heat like a diamond—has no paste, foil or artificial backing. 100% the cost of diamonds. Set only in solid gold mountings. A marvelously reconstructed gem, not an imitation. Sent on approval. Write for our catalog, it's free. No canvassers wanted.

REMCH JEWELRY CO., 467 N. Broadway, St. Louis

### Jealous Cats!

A girl in a small Kansas town has been engaged seven times. Her neighbors have adopted this slogan for her: Present company always accepted."



## Small Fortunes Awarded for Prize Corn.

MARVELOUS RESULTS SHOWN AT NATIONAL EXHIBIT.



JAMES J. HILL, PRESIDENT OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, AND HIS SON, L. W. HILL, VISITING THE WASHINGTON STATE EXHIBIT AT THE NATIONAL CORN EXPOSITION HELD RECENTLY AT OMAHA, NEB. President Hill, in addressing the people of Omaha, emphasized his belief "that the American people must go back to the soil to guarantee the continued enjoyment of present-day prosperity."—H. C. Williams.



FREDERICK C. PALIN, NEWTOWN, IND., WHO CAPTURED THE \$1,000 PRIZE TROPHY FOR THE FINEST SINGLE EAR OF CORN.

This ear brought \$500 at auction. Its total prize winnings amounted to \$2,400. W. K. Kellogg, of Battle Creek, Mich., purchased the valuable ear as a trophy.—Arthur E. Dunn.



JACOB RUPPERT, JR.,

Of New York, the well-known Congressman, who was recently elected president of a great business organization.—Copyright, Pack Bros.

A NOTABLE election in the business world was that of J. Ruppert, Jr., of New York, as president of the United Brewers' Association of America. Mr. Ruppert is widely known as a man interested in civic and philanthropic movements, as well as a factor in the metropolitan business world. Although still a young man, he has had a remarkably successful and interesting career. He served on the staff of Governor Hill and was subsequently senior aid on Governor Flower's staff. He served in Congress from the fifteenth New York district during the terms 1899-1903 and 1903-7. His work in Congress was noted for its deep insight and high ideals. These, coupled with his hard-headed business sagacity, made him a valuable factor in Washington. The United Brewers' Association of America has honored itself in honoring Jacob Ruppert, Jr.

## Chances for Leslie's Readers.

THE newest, best and most attractive things that advertisers seek to present to the public will always be found in the announcements in high-class publications of large circulation. For this reason readers of LESLIE'S find special interest in its advertising pages. Note some of the attractive features this week:

Every owner of an automobile wants the best top covering that he can get. For durable, waterproof qualities nothing rivals Pantasote leather. Send postal for booklet and sample to the Pantasote Co., 90 Bowling Green Building, New York City.

The high standard of Swift's specialties—ham, bacon and lard, and other products, all made in conformity with the pure food laws—justifies the claims made for them. Read announcement.

Dentists and physicians recommend antiseptic toothpicks. Get a package of three hundred for fifteen cents. Note coupon offer in this issue.

Comfort and satisfaction in the Boston garter. Never slips, tears or unfastens. If your dealer hasn't them, send for sample pair; cotton, twenty-five cents; silk, fifty cents. George Frost Co., Boston, Mass. Mention LESLIE'S.



J. R. OVERSTREET,

Of Franklin, Ind., who exhibited the world's champion ten ears. This exhibition sold at auction for \$335, and won a \$1,000 trophy and \$300 in prizes.—Arthur E. Dunn.

The recent National Corn Exposition held at Omaha, Neb., was a distinct success. Fifty thousand dollars were awarded in prizes for the best corn exhibits. The exposition was developed by Western corn growers to stimulate and improve the production of pedigreed grain.

A stylish, serviceable knockabout English felt hat for \$1. Just the thing for traveling, golfing and boating. Note offer of Panama Hat Company.

Do you wish to draw, to try your business ability as an agent or solicitor? Are your eyes affected? Have you a friend who suffers from the liquor habit? Do you seek a patent or want to incorporate a company or learn how to pass a civil service examination? Note the offers in this week's issue.

Our readers will especially please us if in answering advertisements they will mention that they read LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

## Lie in Bed Awhile.

HERE is a lesson in being lazy; sometimes it pays. Persons of middle age or more—beyond fifty—should not assume an upright position immediately upon awakening from a night's sleep. The danger from jumping up quickly is a disturbance of the circulatory apparatus. There is undoubtedly a severe strain upon the heart and blood vessels; the blood pressure under such circumstances is intense, and is calculated to damage further a weakened heart or arterial system. During natural sleep the functions of the heart, kidneys, lungs and intestines are less active, as blood pressure is lessened. Immediately upon becoming conscious, however, the activity of these functions is resumed, the heart beat is increased as a result, the arteries, veins and capillaries are for a time distended beyond the usual or until the natural speed, so to speak, of the machine is reached, namely, the equilibrium. This takes but a short time, and it would seem safe and wise to lie quiescent until this equilibrium is reached, rather than to accentuate the rise of blood pressure further by assuming an upright attitude, which can only

increase the pressure and consequently the distress, if any exist. Ten or fifteen minutes should suffice.

## Emancipation of Woman Means Deterioration of the Home.

Professor James M. Hagerty, of Ohio University.

THE emancipation of women has led to some questionable social conditions. When she is educated she marries later in life and is less inclined to marry. When she marries later in life she has fewer children. If this means an improvement in quality rather than an increase in number, the outcome is rather wholesome. Problems are introduced which as yet have not been solved. All we can do is to state them. It is claimed that the better educated, the higher developed a woman is, the less inclined she is to have offspring, and, when she is a mother, the offspring are not as healthy and vigorous as those of other women.

The kitchen is practically the sole survival of the old industrial aspects of the home, and one result has been that the children have been individualized and relieved of the obligations of household duties. The Sunday school, the prayer meeting and the church have to a great degree assumed the former religious functions of the home; the kindergarten, the school, the playground and the social settlement have usurped the home's educational work, and the State has taken over, to a great extent, the responsibility for the education of the child.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. Fifty cents per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles. For home and office.

## English Knockabout Hat



\$1

A stylish, serviceable Hat. Would sell for \$2.00 in most Hat stores. Genuine English Felt, flexible sweat band, neat outside band. Suitable for dress and business. Folds into compact roll without damaging. Unequaled for traveling, motorizing, golfing, yachting, etc. All sizes. Colors: Black, Brown, Dark Green, Gray Mixtures, Dark Blue, and White. Weight 4 ozs. Sent postpaid on receipt of \$1.00. Prompt shipments. State size and color desired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PANAMA HAT CO., 181-R William Street, New York City



## Are Your EYES AFFECTED in Any Way?

If so, let us send you

## The Ideal Sight Restorer

The Normal Eye.

for 10 days at our expense.

It helps Nature in a purely natural way to strengthen the eyes and restore the natural vision. Its action is in the nature of a gentle massage, which stimulates the eyes by restoring the normal circulation of blood—that is all that weak eyes require. But it does more—it molds the eye painlessly but surely to its perfect shape. This is necessary to correct near-sight, far-sight, astigmatism, and kindred defects. It is absolutely safe—it does not come in direct contact with the eyes; and five minutes' manipulation, in your own home, twice a day, is all that is necessary to counteract eyestrain and headache, and relegate eyeglasses to the rubbish box. Throw away your eyeglasses. See nature, and read with your naked eyes. Write for booklet No. 129 A and 10 days' test to THE IDEAL CO., 134 West 65th St., N. Y.

## ALCOHOLISM

or The Liquor Habit, by John C. Earl, M. A.

This valuable little work should be read by every man who uses distilled or fermented drinks in any shape or form.

It describes the peculiar symptoms which mark each step in this disorder, and tells of a simple and acceptable manner by which you can remove your present need for alcoholic stimulants.

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## FOR RESULTS ADVERTISE IN LESLIE'S WEEKLY

## Our Pride in Greatness Is a Menace to the Country.

Bishop C. D. Williams, of Michigan.

CHARACTER always determines the fate of nations, as well as individuals. A false patriotism shuts its eyes to that law and trusts blindly in the stupid obstinacy of manifest destiny. Our current patriotism is made up of the same elements—an overweening confidence and conceit in our national calling and election, a consequent stupid optimism. We trust absolutely in a predestined and glorious future. This is the kind of patriotism that is peculiarly in evidence on every Fourth of July. It is rampant and flamboyant in our Independence Day orations and editorials, in political stump speeches, congressional harangues, often in patriotic sermons. As a nation we put our trust not in God—though our coins say so—but in our "manifest destiny." It is not righteousness that exalts this nation, but "manifest destiny." We are bound to success because of it.

But we refuse to take up the simplest obligations of our citizenship. We will not soil our dainty fingers with dirty politics, even in the effort to make them clean. We will not fight for crime reform or for honesty in municipal administration, principally for fear that public equity may interfere with our private pulls. We will not go to a primary or take the trouble to cast our ballot in a critical election. But yet we are true Americans, true patriots, for do we not wear our badges and cherish our relics and heirlooms and attend conventions?

This false patriotism of idle pride in our past and blind confidence in our future has so possessed the popular mind that he who ventures to criticize our national character makes himself a prey of popular fury and scorn.

The greatest need of America to-day is a line of prophets to convince us of our sins—sins that are palpably manifest to all who are not willfully blind, sins which have invariably through the whole course of history brought in their train the decline and fall of nations.





ATHLETIC HEROES OF THE YEAR 1909.

1. M. J. Sheridan—World's greatest athlete. All-round record, 7,385 points. Throwing the discus, 7-foot circle, 139 feet 10 1/2 inches; Olympic style, 142 feet 10 1/2 inches. 2. G. V. Bonhag—Indoor running, two to seven miles, 35 minutes 50 3/5 seconds. Distance, 5 1/2 miles to 10 miles, 52 minutes 34 4/5 seconds. 3. Emilio Lunghi—Running, 700 yards, 1 minute 27 2/5 seconds; 880 yards, 1 minute 52 4/5 seconds. 4. Ralph Rose—Putting 16-pound shot, 51 feet. 5-6. Lawson Robertson and H. L. Hillman Jr.—Three-legged running, indoors, 40 yards, 5 1/5 seconds; 100 yards, 11 seconds. 7. Platt Adams—Standing jump, step and jump, 32 feet 4 1/2 inches. 8. L. Tewinima—Indoor running, 10 miles, 54 minutes 21 1/5 seconds. 9. H. L. Trube—Indoors, boards, one mile, 4 minutes 19 4/5 seconds. 10. F. Smithson—Hurdles (indoors, boards), 5 high hurdles, 60 yards, 8 seconds; 7 low hurdles, 80 yards, 9 3/5 seconds. 11. J. J. Flanagan—Throwing 12-pound hammer, 207 feet 7 1/4 inches; 16-pound hammer, 184 feet 4 inches; 16-pound hammer, unlimited run and follow, 180 feet 1 inch. 12. J. J. Jeffries—Champion heavyweight pugilist of the world. 13. Hans Wagner—The greatest all-round player in the National League. 14. "Christy" Mathewson—Who demonstrated that he is still the king pitcher of them all. 15. George Mullin—Champion pitcher of the American League. 16. "Ty" Cobb—The Americans' best hitter and base runner. 17-18. Melville H. Long and Maurice McLoughlin—America's representatives for the world's tennis championship (singles and doubles) in Australia. 19. William A. Larned—Tennis champion in men's singles. 20. "Ted" Coy—Greatest of football players. Full-back All-American team.

### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 661.)

S., Forman, N. D.: Am making inquiries.  
M., Stillwater, Minn.: 1. Even up. 2. Yes.  
C., Clinton, N. Y.: Nothing is known of the proposition on Wall Street.  
A. B., Wyndham County, Vt.: It is not a Wall Street security. I am unable to obtain a full report.  
X. Y. Z., Newark, N. J.: American Ice is around 70 are a good speculative bond. The interest has always been paid.  
B., Gloucester City, N. J.: The Five and Ten Cent Stores are meeting growing competition. The stock is speculative.  
C., New Rochelle, N. Y.: I do not regard a ten-point margin as sufficient for any of the cheap stocks and especially the industrials.  
H., Elkins, W. Va.: Local building loan associations usually conduct such operations. I would first inquire as to the character of the management and membership.  
W., Montour Falls, N. Y.: Northwestern Terminal Ry. bonds have not a very wide market. They are redeemable from July 1, 1911, to 1916, at 105 and interest, thereafter at 102 1/2.  
W., Wichita, Kansas: The fact that the company is capitalized at over \$15,000,000, and that it has yet to demonstrate its commercial value, shows its highly speculative character.  
H. W., Scranton, Pa.: You are unfortunate in your experience with Lawson's exploited mining stocks, but it would be safer to hold in hope that another mining boom will help you out. 2. I do not advise the purchase of Montezuma.  
Veritas, N. J.: 1. I doubt if it will make much difference whether you buy Northwest now, or ex-dividend so far as rights are concerned, unless conditions change. 2. I think better of C. C. C. and St. L. than most of the stocks on your list for a patient holder.  
R., Antwerp, N. Y.: I am unable to get a report and advise that you deal with a member of the New York Stock Exchange. Note the heading of my department, which says that only subscribers at the home office at full rates are entitled to the privileges of this department.  
T., Virden, Ill.: Reading, while apparently selling high, considering the dividend, is earning much more than it is paying as the increase in the dividend to 6 per cent. reveals. It is regarded as one of the most valuable of all the anthracite roads, and still higher prices are predicted.  
B., Kalamazoo, Mich.: It is impossible to tell the value of the stock of a small industrial proposition. Many elements must enter into the calculation, the

chief being the possibilities of competition. Security as well as earning capacity is a factor. If there is no fear of destructive competition, it would be good to keep.  
P., Trenton, N. J.: U. S. Light and Heating is a business man's speculation. If it were strictly in the investment class it would sell higher. A number of industrial propositions now being offered, including Standard Motor Construction Co.'s stock and that of the McCrum-Howell Co., are worth attention, in view of the improving outlook for business everywhere.  
H., Rock Island, Ill.: 1. The 7 per cent. pref. stock of the McCrum-Howell Co., offered with a bonus of 20 per cent. in com. by Farson, Son & Co., 21 Broad Street, New York, looks a great deal cheaper than a great many of the industrials boomed on Wall Street. The common stock ought to pay good dividends. 2. I would not sacrifice my American Ship or Railway Steel Springs com.  
Saver, Syracuse, N. Y.: You can begin to save at the opening of the New Year by using your surplus, large or small, as first payment on a bond or a few stocks on a non-forfeiture, monthly payment plan which will finish the payments in 11 months out of the income. This is an ingenious plan. If you will write to Fleming & Co., investment bankers, Pennsylvania Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., for their "Booklet 11K" it will describe it completely.  
D., Des Moines, Ia.: I know of no book that will give a beginner the sort of primary instruction as to the ways of Wall Street that you need. It would help you if you would read a good market letter from some banking firm belonging to the New York Stock Exchange. Swartwout & Appenzeller, bankers, at 44 Pine Street, New York, will send you their weekly stock market letter without charge if you will write for it and mention Jasper.  
R. L., Plattsburgh, N. Y.: Mortgages on business property are not usually in small denominations, but under the plan of the Trustee Securities Co., 1 Wall Street, New York, 6 per cent. securities in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 secured by central business property in some of our largest cities are offered on an attractive basis. I cannot go into the details, but you can get them if you will write to the Trustee Securities Co. for their "Offering 504."  
A. B. C., Wells, Minn.: 1. I do not believe in Tabasco Plantation stock as an investment. 2. I have frequently stated that the wireless stocks are all too heavily capitalized and in many instances are being sold to thoughtless purchasers on statements far from justified. Bogus financial publications and ridiculous prospectuses are used for this purpose just as they were to float a lot of wretched mining stocks during the mining boom of two or three years ago.

**Mother says: To make good gravy, thicken with Kingsford's Corn Starch, not flour—flour makes lumpy gravy and that raw taste.**

**Kingsford's Corn Starch**

is the best thickening for all gravies, soups and sauces.

Send a post card today, and we will mail without charge our remarkable little Cook Book "K. K."—"What a cook ought to know about corn starch." It contains one hundred and sixty-eight of the best recipes you ever tried.

**T. Kingsford & Son**  
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National Starch Co., Successors

Security, Bangor, Me.: If first mortgages on well established public utilities, like gas, electric light and trolley lines, are entirely safe if well selected and pay a much better rate of interest than railroad bonds of similar grade. The Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. first refunding is offered by White & Co., bankers, 25 Pine Street, New York, are secured by a general lien on the entire property. White & Co. will send you particulars on request.  
E., New York: 1. The attack on American Malt pref. has not been justified by the company's reports. If the latter are accurate the stock is worth its selling price, though dividends may be reduced. If you have a good profit and are uncertain sell and buy something more satisfactory. 2. I think well of St. Paul and just as well of Southern Pacific com. 3. I am unable to obtain information in reference to the Montana Institution and would not act without seeing a mercantile agency report, if I were you.  
H., Pittsburgh, Pa.: 1. If the railways are not interfered with by unnecessary legislation they will undoubtedly have a prosperous year and will spend much money for equipment, and all car equipment companies, including Pressed Steel, will share in the benefit. 2. While there is some abatement in the activity in the iron market there is no reason to believe that the steel companies will not be prosperous in the new year. This ought to make Republic Iron and Steel com. approach the dividend period again. The pref. is nearer the investment class.  
A., Akron, Ohio. 1. By "a quick turn" in Wall Street I mean buying and selling quickly. To illustrate: If you bought a stock at \$25 a share to-day and it advanced to-morrow to \$27, and you sold and took your profit of \$2 per share (less commission) you would have made a quick turn in it. This is done every day and it is what makes the market active. 2. You do not have to buy 100 shares to trade in but can make a quick turn in any number from one up. 3. J. F. Pierson, Jr. & Co., 66 Broadway, New York, are members of the New York Stock Exchange who deal largely in small lots and will be glad to send you their "Circular A-22" and their daily market letter if you will write them for it.

### Uncle Sam's Big Army of Employees.

THE GOVERNMENT'S employ list is growing by leaps and bounds. The grand total of all Federal employes at present is 370,065, as against 306,141 in 1907, an increase in the two years of about 64,000 persons, or about twenty per cent. There were 28,947 persons in the Federal employ in Washington on July 1st last; the annual pay-roll for them is \$31,541,225, an average of nearly \$1,100 each. This total will be temporarily swollen next year by the addition of about 3,000 persons to the clerical force of the Census Bureau, adding nearly \$5,000,000 in salaries during the year or more of their employment. The District of Columbia leads all the States and Territories in the number of persons working in government employ. The District has given the government 8,691 employes, who receive an annual compensation of \$7,196,324; while New York follows with 2,323 employes, whose yearly compensation aggregates \$3,071,512. Arizona has the smallest number—nineteen—their aggregate salaries amounting to \$25,226. The Treasury Department, with 6,996 persons, takes the lead of all the government departments in Washington in the number of employes, while the executive office ends the list with only forty-three employes.

### The Public Edits the Newspapers.

By Dean Shailer Mathews, of Chicago University.  
JUST what the public wants to get in its newspapers it gets. The rank and file of editors and publishers don't want to do that which the public doesn't want them to do. On the other hand, they are only too eager to do what the public wants them to do. They print what their readers want to see in print. The public has it all in its own hands.

The only way to control the yellow journals is to make them unprofitable. Just as long as the public shows by its support that it wants them, just so long will they exist. Just as long as it pays to run yellow journals they will be run. Again it is up to the public. The press shapes public opinion, but let me impress upon you that it shapes the popular mind more by its headlines than by its editorials. "Let who will write the editorials; I want to write the headlines." A paper's greatest influence lies in the way it handles the news.

## —Winter Travel—

### SIX PRIVATE PULLMAN TRAINS TO CALIFORNIA

Early Departures  
January 13th and 25th

- Two Private Pullman Trains to Old Mexico. Daylight travel everywhere.
- A series of Nine Delightful Tours to Florida, Nassau and Cuba.
- Three parties to Oriental Lands, Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, etc.
- A delightful journey through Japan, China and Korea in early spring.
- Two charming trips to Porto Rico. Automobiles across the island.

Which booklet may we send you?

### Raymond & Whitcomb Co.

225 Fifth Avenue, New York 306 Washington St., Boston  
1005 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 522 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh

### Has 1909 Made Good?

(Continued from page 661.)

succession, including two years of presidential canvasses in which the State rolled up great majorities for the Republican national ticket.

### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

In its foreign relations in 1909 the United States was fortunate. It successfully asserted a claim to a share in the financing of the Hankow-Szechuen Railway, and thus is in a position to further aid its citizens in extending their trade with China. Castro, the exiled dictator of Venezuela, remains out, as does Nord Alexis, of Hayti, who was expelled in 1908, and as does Reyes, of Colombia, who departed a few months ago. With all of those countries our relations are more cordial than formerly. Under our auspices, Cuba, in January, 1909, started on her career as an independent nation a second time, and her condition is apparently prosperous. Indications of factional hostility to President Gomez began to appear near the end of the year, however, and a crisis like that which led to the resignation of President Palma in 1906 was predicted by many persons in Cuba and the United States. The revolution in Nicaragua, under the leadership of Juan J. Estrada, governor of the province of Zelaya, excited much interest in and out of the United States in the closing weeks of 1909.



# Looking over the Recent Baseball Battle

By E. A. Goewey



THE OLD FAN.

"WELL, the German troops fought nobly and died with their boots on, even if the Irish brigades, ably assisted by the Hoosier forces, did trim them at the finish," said the Old Fan, as he leaned against the "overalls and gents" furnishing goods" counter at the corner store, and looked over the crowd that was seated round the stove—a crowd that believes there is no place like home, and therefore goes there as seldom as possible.

"By which remark you mean what?" said the man who was born and lived all his life in Brooklyn, and doesn't care what happens to him.

"By which I mean," said the old sport, "that the Hibernian forces, led by General Murphy and consisting of Captain Ebbets, of the Gowanus Canal volunteers, and Lieutenant Fogel, of the Philadelphia gumshoe squad, most ably assisted by Major Brush, of Indiana, in the recent National League presidential battle, defeated most decisively the Teuton squadrons, headed by Major-General Herrmann, chief of the Cincinnati rangers from over the Rhine, Captain Dreyfuss, of the Pittsburgh light brigade, Lieutenant Dovey, of the Codfish regulars, and Corporal Robison, of the North St. Louis Indians.

"Or, in plain English, the opposing forces in the National League, after several days of hard fighting, came together with a crash; and when the smoke had cleared away it was found that Herrmann, Dreyfuss, Dovey and their presidential candidate, Heydler, had gone down to defeat, and that Brush, Murphy, Ebbets and Fogel had won a partial victory by placing in the office of president Thomas J. Lynch, the dark-horse candidate of the Giants' owner.

"The result of the fight, one of the hardest battles ever fought inside the parent league, was hardly what Murphy had planned for and expected, and in some quarters it is said that the laugh is on the chubby one. Just recollect for a minute that Brush and the Cubs' president have not been on good terms for years, and that the former seldom attended National League meetings, because he found most of the other magnates arraigned against him and only too glad to vote down any proposition he might advance.

"But when Murphy started out to kill off Heydler and elevate Ward to the office of president of the National League, he found that he could not count on his former partners—Herrmann, Robison and Dreyfuss—and so he turned elsewhere.

"It is said that it cost his backers around \$500,000 to buy the Philadelphia club and thus secure its vote, but that Ebbets joined him willingly because he felt that Heydler had not treated him fairly in the matter of some protested games. Then Murphy laid siege to Brush and finally secured his support, and there were four solid votes for Ward.

"Then the fine Italian hand of John T. Brush as a clever strategist was never more neatly demonstrated. Though so sick that he had to be assisted to the meetings, he fought quietly but earnestly, and easily took charge of the anti-Heydler forces and landed his candidate in the highest office. Murphy must have felt funny when it was all over. The chubby one's work reminds me of a story they tell about Bishop Talbot, the giant 'cowboy bishop.' Once, when he was attending a meeting of church dignitaries in St. Paul, a tramp accosted a group of churchmen in the hotel porch and asked for aid.

"No," one of them told him; "I'm afraid we can't help you. But you see that big man over there?" pointing to Bishop Talbot. "Well, he's the youngest bishop of us all, and he's a very generous man. You might try him."

"The tramp approached Bishop Talbot confidently. The others watched with interest. They saw a look of surprise come over the tramp's face. The bishop was talking eagerly. The tramp looked troubled. And then, finally, they saw something pass from one hand to the other. The tramp tried to sink past the group with-

out speaking, but one of them called to him, "Well, did you get something from our young brother?"

"The tramp grinned sheepishly. 'No,' he admitted; 'but I gave him a dollar for his — new cathedral at Laramie!'

"That was Murphy's case. He braced John T. for assistance in electing Ward, and when he got through he found that he had cast his vote for Brush's own — candidate.

"Thomas J. Lynch is a good man and ought to make a good president, particularly as John A. Heydler has been re-elected to the office of secretary-treasurer for three years, at a salary of \$7,000 per, and will give him able assistance.

"To the present generation of baseball fans Lynch is virtually a stranger. He is fifty-one years old and took up the work of umpiring in 1886. After serving two years in the Eastern and New England leagues, he joined the National League staff. He was in the league up to 1892, during which year he was not on President Nick Young's roster. He resumed his work in 1893. In 1895 he became involved in a difference with President Freedman, of the Giants, over the fining of George Davis and Jack Doyle \$100 each. Lynch resigned, but the league refused to accept his resignation. In 1901 he came to blows with Jack Doyle at the Boston ball park and retired from the league. Since then Lynch has been the proprietor of a theater in New Britain and occasionally umpired college games.

"After the meeting Lynch made a short speech to the newspaper men. He expressed his gratification that Heydler had been selected as his colleague in the executive work of the league. He requested the scribes not to roast an umpire if they didn't like his work, but to notify the president of the league, and that he would watch the work of the indicator handlers in person.

"Ban Johnson has announced that the American League is perfectly satisfied with Lynch and that he will be welcomed as a member of the National Commission.

"The session of the American League was thoroughly businesslike, as usual. The sessions were short, and after the magnates had transacted their business in jig time and attended Barney Dreyfuss's banquet, they left town, so as not to give the least appearance of mixing up in the National League's fight, though to the end Ban Johnson said that he would not sit with John M. Ward on the National Commission.

"And now, sons, listen to the old man. The winter meetings of the two big leagues are over and the war clouds are disappearing, but it came precious near to being a big clash between the two greatest baseball organizations. And the reason the dove of peace is still permitted to rest in comparative security over the baseball front door is because Ban Johnson was given his way and a pin put in the ambitions of Ward. The greatest regret is that this grand old

baseball war-horse, with a record second to none, with a good law practice and a reputation as a fine golfer, should have permitted his name to be used as the pivot round which a factional fight could be swung.

"But to get back to the main issue. Is this peace in the ball world going to last? I'm no calamity howler, but I'll bet a wooden nutmeg against a rubber peanut that by the time the next annual meeting rolls round, there will be a scrap on the carpet that will make the skirmish of 1909 look like a camp meeting. Why, just look at the situation! Here is the American League, prosperous in the extreme and openly announcing that it is ready for a fight at any time, and its president has actually made the parent organization do his bidding. Do you suppose that all the National League magnates swallowed their medicine cheerfully? Not exactly. They were up against it and had to take water temporarily. Realizing that at this time a battle with the husky young American League meant possibly the loss of the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh clubs or another raid on the National players to take the place of the worn-out stars secured in the last raid, they came down from the treetops when Ban Johnson pointed his gun.

"But the anti-Johnson men in the National League secured certain advantages in position and made certain preparations that will some day result in a clash. Lynch has the reputation of being a fighter, and he will probably have much to say when the National Commission meets. Then the new board of directors reads: Dreyfuss and Herrmann, of the Heydler forces; and Murphy, Ebbets and Brush, of the Ward division. Dovey, of the Boston club, was dropped for Brush. And just draw a line under that name Brush. John T. is one of the shrewdest generals in the business, and, if he regains his health, will continue to figure largely in baseball doing. He brought about Lynch's election, had himself substituted for the Boston magnate, and is now in a position to be heard—a novelty for him. He will be the real leader of a powerful baseball faction, and he has never been on what one might call a chummy footing with Johnson. Then the National indorsed Ebbets's pet scheme to extend the season's schedule to 168 games, while the American stood pat on 154. It looks as if there will be something doing over that. Well, let the good work proceed. Intense rivalry all round will help the game, keep the players on edge, do away with even hints of loose baseball, and certainly put every one on edge to expose anything that savors of the syndicate article. And if this rivalry maintains, won't that world's championship series next year be worth seeing? Rather!"

## SPORT NOTES.

The official figures give "Ty" Cobb the following batting record: Games, 156; at bat, 573; runs, 116; hits, 216; sacrifice hits, 24; stolen bases, 76; two-base hits, 33; three-base hits, 10; home runs, 9; percentage, .377. Hans Wagner shows up as follows in the official figures: Games, 137; at bat, 495; runs, 92; hits, 168; sacrifice hits, 27; stolen bases, 35; two-base hits, 39; three-base hits, 10; home runs, 5; percentage, .339. Very poor, indeed! How these boys will have to hustle to hold their jobs!

Lynch and Heydler were umpires together in the National League in the late eighties. Will there be order on the diamonds this year? Rather!

Hobe Ferris is likely to be the first man Jack O'Connor will push off the Browns.

Ex-Umpire Tim Hurst, late of the American League, is still on the outside looking in.

It is said that Jimmy Sheckard may be the Quakers' new manager and that Sherwood Magee is to be given in exchange. Well, if Murphy doesn't control the Philadelphia stock and can pull off a deal like that, why, Fogel ought to be put in the hands of his friends for safe keeping. Jimmy Sheckard for Sherwood Magee! Might as well see Matty traded for some club's surplus mascot!

McGraw is trying to secure Catcher Spencer from Owner Taylor, of the Red Sox. The other American League clubs are not likely to object.

"Kid" Elberfeld says he's glad he has been sold to Washington, as it's his home town. Well, that is probably a reason; but the "Kid" must certainly like the old homestead to be able to put up with all the rest of it.

Lou Criger, one of the greatest catchers that ever lived, who was "Cy" Young's battery partner for thirteen years, will be with the Highlanders next season. He is certainly needed to help out Jack Kleinow the Yankees' good old standby.



THE AMERICAN LEAGUE MAGNATES IN SESSION.  
Back row: John E. Bruce, Frank J. Navin and B. B. Johnson. Front row: Robert Lee Hedges, Robert McRoy, T. C. Noyes and B. J. Shibe.



WARRING FACTIONS OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE POSING FOR THEIR PICTURE.  
Left to right, standing: Messrs. Locke, C. H. Ebbets, Jr., Fogel and Knowles. Sitting, left to right: Messrs. Ebbets, Medicus, Robison, Herrmann, Dreyfuss, Fleischman, Murphy, Dovey and Brush.



## Liqueur Pères Chartreux

GREEN  
AND  
YELLOW



GREEN  
AND  
YELLOW

The original and genuine Chartreuse has always been and still is made by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), who, since their expulsion from France, have been located at Tarragona, Spain; and, although the old labels and insignia originated by the Monks have been adjudged by the Federal Courts of this country to be still the exclusive property of the Monks, their world-renowned products are now known as "Liqueur Pères Chartreux."

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Bâtard & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Sole Agents for United States.



Established 1810

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THE OVERHOLT LABEL on a bottle of Whiskey, together with the U. S. Government "Bottled in Bond" stamp over the cork, is a positive protection against inferior or adulterated whiskey.

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150 Rooms—Single or En Suite.

RATES: \$2.50 Up on American Plan.  
\$1.00 Up on European Plan.

The most exclusive and best located hotel of the combination transient and family hotel in Kansas City, Mo.

Take observation cars at Union Station, get off at 12th and Broadway.

JAMES KETNER, Prop.

### A Bridge Signal.

SHE

"If you should hold a hand like that To you what make would best appear?"

HE

"Why, if I held a hand like yours I think I'd make it diamonds, dear."

### Special Prizes for Photos.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest; a second prize of \$3 for the picture next in merit, and a prize of \$2 for the one which is third in point of excellence, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. In addition to the weekly contests there are special contests open for Decoration Day, Easter, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas, for which a prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. A contestant may submit any number of photographs at one time. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Use paper with glossy finish if possible. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not. All photographs accepted and paid for by LESLIE'S WEEKLY become its property and therefore will not be returned.

The above competitions are open freely to all who may desire to compete, without charge or consideration of any kind. Prospective contestants need not be subscribers for the publication in order to be entitled to compete for the prizes offered.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

### NOTE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The value of the photographs which many of our correspondents send us is greatly impaired by their failure to provide adequate captions. Every print submitted should have written on the back, legibly, but lightly, in lead pencil, besides the name and address of the photographer, a full descriptive caption telling briefly just what that particular picture represents. For example, a photograph of a street swept by a fire, or a cyclone, should bear a description identifying the buildings shown, giving the name of the street, and indicating any particularly noteworthy feature of the scene. Do not be afraid of making your captions too full. We can condense them. The name of the party to whom payment for the photograph must be made should always be plainly indicated on back of photograph.

### "The Ruinous Face."

BACK to the ancient, back to those great-hearted, heroic beings who loved, and fought because they loved, behind the dim veil of tradition has gone the modern master of romance. Maurice Hewlett, deliver in the mystic past, has given us the old story of Troy, but has written it as only he can write it. It is the glorious tale of Paris and Helen, written in a new light and with a new romanticism. Hewlett embroiders with words, and the texture of his weaving is beautiful in hue and wonderfully blended. No lover of the beautiful can afford to miss it. (Harper & Brothers, New York. Price, \$1, net.)

### "Professor Slagg, of London."

A WHIMSICAL, lovable fellow is Professor Slagg, the hero of Dwight E. Marvin's book, "Professor Slagg, of London." The plot is an ingenious one and handled with Mr. Marvin's well-known skill. The character delineations, while not particularly strong, are most pleasing. It is a book that will command the sympathy of all readers. (Broadway Publishing Company, New York. Price, 75 cents.)

### An Ideal Present.

FROM an artistic viewpoint the best book of the year for the children is the new edition of "The Arabian Nights," edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. It is, too, of absorbing interest. It is illustrated by wonderful paintings by Maxfield Parrish. As a depicter of the elusive, of the fanciful, Mr. Parrish stands to the fore in American art circles. He has out-Parrished Parrish in this instance. (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, \$2.50.)

### "Rural Hygiene."

A VALUABLE handbook of sanitation, designed for the use of students in agricultural colleges and schools and for residents of rural districts of the United States, is Isaac Williams Brewer's "Rural Hygiene." It is fully illustrated by photographs and maps. (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.)

### Bad Girls Different from Bad Boys.

By Mrs. A. Winsor Allen, of the Board of Managers of the State Training School for Girls, at Hudson, N. Y.

YES, GIRLS are different from boys. When they go into anything they do seem to go all over. Every faculty and function is affected by it. Boys are complicated and discontinuous, it seems. Girls are intricate and inter-continuous. As one writer says, "Men's natures are intensive, women's are extensive." Owing apparently to the sensitive intercommunication of all parts of the feminine nervous system, a woman's whole nature is more completely swayed than a man's by influential experiences. Therefore, just as she is more completely overwhelmed by the results of a mistaken step, so is she more completely captured by the results of good opportunities, right acts and purposes roused to excellent ends. You may cure a boy thief of stealing, but, I believe, you have not thereby precluded the chance of his being a drunkard, a libertine or an unfeeling father. Set a girl on the right road, get her enthusiasms thoroughly enlisted toward good conduct, and she adopts the idea complete. As they say at the school, "When she begins to go right, she goes all over."

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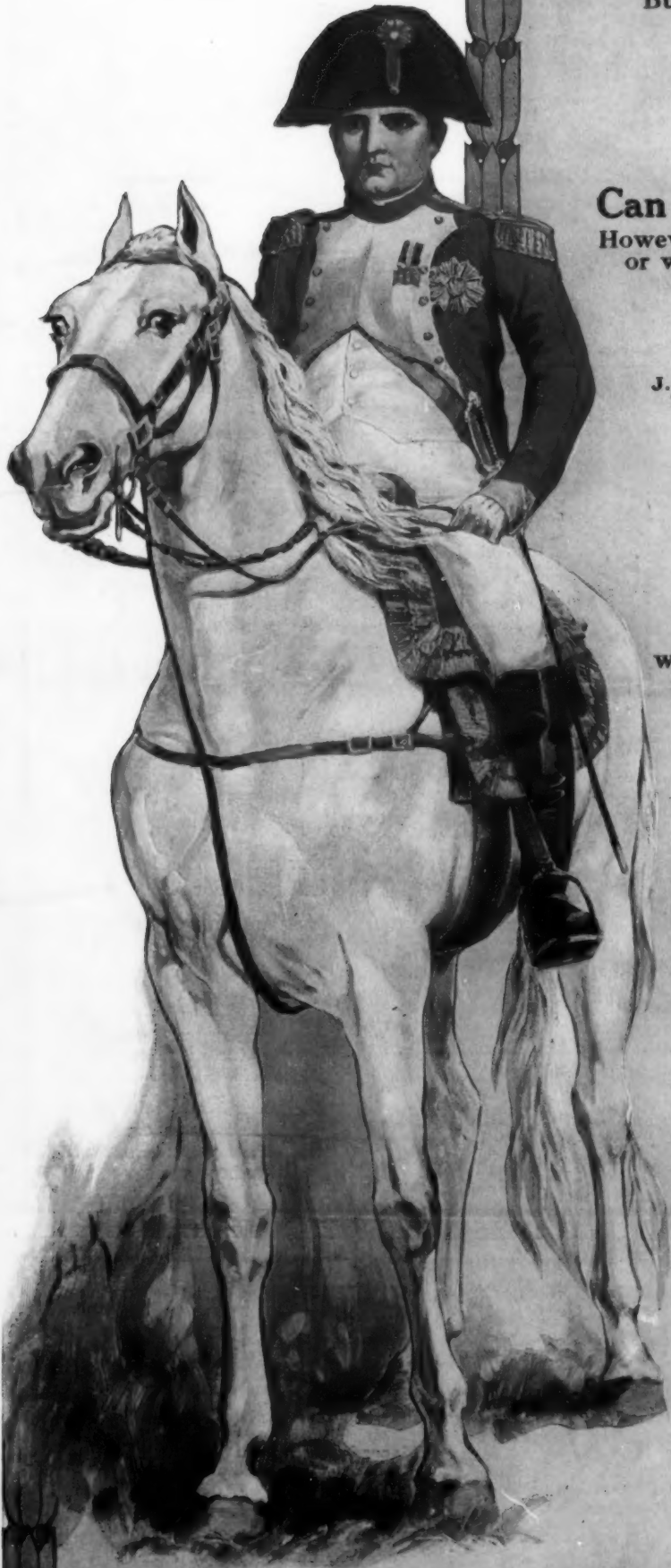
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